The Bombay Gazette,

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6th March 1862.

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1st March 1862.

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Bombay, 6th March 1862.

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Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

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Bombay, 6th March 1862.

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Bombay, 4th March 1862.

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Bombay, 3rd March 1862.

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The "Paletot," "Burnous," and "Empress," of cloth, Cashmere, Grenadine—and other light materials, are special favorites, from Rs. 21.

The new Arab Burnous at Rs. 22-8, will be found useful and Ladylike.

New Paletot of thin Black French Cashmere; also Grenadine, with wide Sleeves, and pleated at the back.

The Garibaldi Shirt, is found to be indispensable, by Ladies going home, made in warm material; in thin Cashmere, and other textures; it is rapidly becoming a general favorite.

The Zouave Jacket and Vest in Black Glace and other materials richly braided, from Rs. 21.

BONNETS AND HATS.

New Paris Bonnets, in Crape, Tulle, and Lace.
The latest patterns in Crinolines, trimmed to order.
White French Leghorns.
White and Black Straw, all qualities.
Orders taken for any description of Bonnet.

Beatrice, Empress, Tudor, Egerton, the favorite Cleopatra, and other shapes in Straw Hats.

Ladies' Ventilated Riding Hats, in Felt, new shapes, for protection from the sun. The above trimmed in any style; two modes of trimming, are special favorites.

Boys' and Girls' Hats, all the new shapes in Felt, Crinoline, and Straw.

An immense variety of the newest and best French Flowers, Head Dresses and Bouquets for evening wear, also Bridal Wreaths—all colors in Ostrich and other Feathers.

New Skeleton Crinolines, 20 to 40 springs every spring warranted.

Invisible, Braid, and Chenille Hair Nets.
Princess, and Scarboro Rolls for the Hair.
French Fans, suitable for presents Rs. 4-8 to 30.
Trimmings of every description.

Quilted Ribbons, all shades and widths; every width and color in Bonnet and Dress; trimming Ribbons.

> FAMILY MOURNING.
> Every requisite in stock, and orders executed on the shortest notice.

In the Domestic Department, will be found a large variety of Velvet Pile, Brussels and Kidderminster Carpets, new Druggets suitable for Bedrooms, first rate in style, of thick Felt, and impervious to damp, intended for the monsoon, Carriage, Couch, and Hearth Rugs, some magnificent Medallion Centre Carpets, English and French Furniture Chintzs of the first quality, and newest styles; Muslin, Leno, and Lace Window Curtains, 6 cord, Extra Twist, Mosquito Net, 3 yards wide; Cotton and Linen Sheetings, every width; Witney Blankets, from 1 yard to 3½ yards long; Toilet Covers all sizes; Table Covers, in superfine cloth and Velvet, Table Linen; D'Oyly's Napkins, Tray Cloths, Slips, and Table Cloths from 1½ yard to 9 yards long; also Damask by the yard, in pieces long enough for 200 persons; Union Damask for Couches, etc.

All Wool ditto, wide and narrow, all colors.
Flannels, wide and narrow, all colors.
Stout and fine Irish Linens from 12 as.

Watson and Co.'s Pure Longcloths, warranted free from any dressing, 40 yards Rs. 12-8.

Every description of Muslin, plain checked, striped or figured for Dresses, Linings, or any other purpose.

An entirely new stock of Hosiery bleached expressly for India, warranted not to spot, in Cotton,—Balbriggan, Thread Silk, etc.

Ladies Merino Under Vests and Dresses.
Childrens' Under Vests all sizes.

Ladies,' Gentlemen's and Childrens' Gloves in Kid, Doeskin, Silk, Thread, Cloth, etc.

A quantity of Kid Gloves spotted, Rs. 6 per dozen.

"SOMETHING NEW."

Kiss me quick, Wood Violet, and every favorite Perfume of the day.

Fragrant Oils, Pomades, Cosmetiques, Toilet Vinegar, Lavender Water, Eau de Cologne.

Ladies' Boots and Shoes, from the most celebrated Paris makers, at prices usually charged in Bombay for inferior Goods, viz. Kid Morocco and Prunella Shoes Rs. 2-8. per pair.

Boots from Rs. 2-8. to Rs. 8-8.

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

Bracelets ....from	Rs. 60 to 600.
Rings .... „	„ 10 to 300.
Necklets .... „	„ 30 to 250.
Ladies' Chains .... „	„ 50 to 300.
Albert do. .... „	„ 40 to 200.

Solitaires, Studs, Sleeve Links, Pins, Charms of the newest character; Lockets, Pencil Cases, Ear-rings, Silver Cups and Mugs, Sets of Knife, Fork and Spoon; an immense variety of the newest Goods in every branch of this Department. Discount 10 per cent. for *Cash* purchases in Jewellery.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.
FORT, BOMBAY.

Jewellers, Silk Mercers Hosiers, Glovers, Milliners, Family Linen and General Warehousemen, Hatters, Outfitters, Civil Military and Naval Tailors.

Commercial Gazette.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Thursday, 5th March 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight	2s. 0⅞d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1d.
Do. Bank Rates	Do. do.	2s. 0½d.
Calcutta	Sight	99½.
Madras	30 days' sight	99½. [$100.
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 213 to 213½ per

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	5 p. cent.	72 Prm. ex Div.
Madras Bank	1,000	2½ do.	30
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	72 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	7 do.	103 Buyer.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	T. B. closed.
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	33
Central Bank of W. India	150	2½ do.	1½ per cent. dis.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Consolidated Shares	218.3.0	2½ do.	Rs. 25 p. sh. Dis.
Do. New Shares	87.4.4	2½ do.	Rs. 13 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	1,000	2½ do.	Noml. [sh. Div.
Hydraulic Press Company	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 250 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company	11,000	1,650 p. sh.	Rs. 20,000 do.
Colaba Press Company	2,700	13 do.	Rs. 5,500 do.
Colaba Land Company	10,000	100 p. sh.	Rs. 11,500 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	5,100	200 p. sh.	Rs. 4,500 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	500	32 do.	Rs. 350 dis.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Rs. 500 p. sh.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company	2,500	[p. Ann. 450 p. sh.	[Prem. nom. Rs. 725 Div.
Do. New Shares	625	......	Rs. 140 Prem.
Do. New Shares	200	......	Rs. 115 p. sh.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	......	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company	500	......	Rs. 300 Dis.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	400	......	Rs. 300 do.
Manockjee Pitti's Spinning and Weaving Co.	550	......	Rs. 105 do.
Throstle Mill Company	4,000	......	300 Dis.
Bombay United Spinning Company	4,500	......	Nominal.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	Nominal.
" Loan 1835-36	88¼
" Loan 1842-43	88¼
" Loan 1854-55	88¼
New Five Per Cent. Loan	100½
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	106½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-4
Bank of England Notes	Nominal.
Spanish Dollars	Rs. 230 Nominal
Carolus	" 250 do.
Mexican Dollars	" 227 do.
German Crowns	" 213½ do.
Five Franc Pieces	" 204
Bar Silver	" 106¼
Gold Leaf	" 16-8

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£3 2s. 6d. to £3 5s. 0d.
" (Seeds)	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s. 0d.
To London (Cotton)	£2 15s. 0d. Nominal.
" (Seeds)	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d.
To China	no offers.
To Clyde	no offers.

PRICES CURRENT (MARCH 1st, 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba :	Per candy.
New Broach, ready .... 213 to 214	None.
Dhollera	Rs. 200
Oomrawuttee	" 195 to 196
Compta	" 181 to 182
Dharwar Sawginned	" 235 to 238
New Sarsee, and Nuggur	" 193 to 194
Khandeish	" 185 to 186
NEW COTTON to Arrive:	
Broach and Surat (April and May)	" 202 to 203
Dhollerah (Do.)	" 188 to 189
Oomrawuttee (March and April)	" 188 to 189
Varavole (Do.)	" 172 to 173
Dharwar Sawginned (May)	" 249 to 250
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1530 to 1535.	
SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish ...... at Rs. 5-11 to 5-12 per cwt.	
Rapeseed, Guzerat	" 6-8 to 6-10
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	" 24 to 25
	" 33 to 34

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1833.
Incorporated June 1857, *by Letters Patent, under 7 and 8 Victoria, C.* 112.

HEAD OFFICE .... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG AND EDINBURGH.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned establishments :—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at	6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.
"	4 months' sight	2s. 0¼d.
"	3 months' sight	2s.
"	2 months' sight	1s. 11⅞d.
"	1 month's sight	1s. 11¾d.
On Scotland	On demand	1s. 11¾d.
On Ireland		
Circular Notes		1s. 11¾d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current, Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realises the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ½ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee (Mr. R. E. W. Baker, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH,
Manager.

Bombay, 13th January 1862.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand ; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope

The Current rates of Exchange are :—

On London at 6 months' sight		2s. 0½d. per Rupee.	
"	4 do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
"	3 do.	2s. 0d.	do.
"	2 do.	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
"	1 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
"	on demand		
On Scotland	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
On Ireland	do.		
On Paris, at 3 days' sight		1s. 11¾d.	do
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe		1s. 11¾d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £10 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards	3 per ct. per annum.	
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice	3	" "
Do. do. 6 do.	4	" "
Do. do. 12 do.	5	" "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ½ per cent. on the amount invested or realised, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of .... ½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody .... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business .... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday .... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay 3rd January 1862.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight		2s. 0½d. per Rupee.	
Ditto	at 4 ditto	2s. 0¼d.	do.
Ditto	at 3 ditto	2s. 0d.	do.
Ditto	at 2 ditto	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
Ditto	at 1 ditto	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
Ditto	Sight ditto	1s. 11¾d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business .... 10 A. M. 4 P. M.
Saturdays .... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

DWIN HEYCOCK,
Manager.

Bombay, 15th January 1862.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight		2s. 0½d. per Rupee.	
"	4 do.	2s. 0¼d.	"
"	3 do.	2s. 0d.	"
"	2 do.	1s. 11⅞d.	"
"	1 do.	1s. 11⅞d.	"
"	On demand	1s. 11¾d.	"
On Scotland	do.	1s. 11¾d.	"
On Ireland	do.	1s. 11¾d.	"
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight		1s. 11¾d.	"

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchase Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn	4 "
Deposits for 3 months	4 "
Do. do. 6 do.	5 "
Do. do. 12 do.	6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares, ½ per cent.

HARRY JOHN,
Agent.

Bombay, 3rd January 1862.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates viz :—

6 months' sight (not under £50)		at 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.	
4	Do.	at 2s. 0¼d.	"
3	Do.	at 2s. 0d.	"
2	Do.	at 1s. 11⅞d.	"
1	Do.	at 1s. 11⅞d.	"
On demand		at 1s. 11¾d.	"

All drafts to be paid for, on delivery, at the Bank's Office.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 4 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. ; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Agent.

February 10th, 1862.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand .... 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months .... 5 do. do.
Ditto do. 12 do. .... 6 do. do.
No Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities .... 8 per cent.
On other Securities .... 9 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight		2s. 0½d. per Rupee	
Ditto	3 ditto	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
Ditto	2 ditto	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
Ditto	1 ditto	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
Ditto	on demand	1s. 11¾d.	do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India ; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent. commission.

Hours of business .... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays .... 10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS,
Manager.

Bombay, 16th January 1861.

Shipping Intelligence.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Mar. 5	Hamoody	Nacoda	Calcutta, 28 Jan.
	Clifton Belle	Bustin	Liverpool, 22 Oct.
	Phlox (s)	Puddicombe	Surat, 4 March.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer *Phlox*, from Surat.—Mr. J. B. Lane, Mr. H. Hunter, Mr. W. C. Bayley, Dr. Coxwell, Lieut. West and 192 natives.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	To
Mar. 5	Rutnaghur Sagur	Nacoda	Cochin.
	Johnstone Castle (s)	Main	Surat.
	Maharaj (s)	Parker	Surat.
	Victoria (s)	Chitty	Aden.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per steamer *Johnstone Castle*, to Surat.—52 natives.

Per steamer *Maharaj*, to Surat.—Mr. M. S. Campbell ; Mr. J. G. Smith ; Mr. Hamabhoy Hathasing and 96 natives.

Per steamer *Victoria*, to Aden.—Assistant Surgeon Kingstone.

Port Clearance.

The following vessel obtained her port clearance yesterday :—

The ship *Rattlesnake*, J. C. Barker, bound to Singapore and Hongkong.

Commenced Loading.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Ship *Beechworth*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Bencoolen*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Cameronia*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Teconderoga*, for New York.
Steamer *Tilly*, for Kurrachee.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, Wednesday, 5th March 1862.

For London.

Minerva.—75 bales Cotton, 262¼ cwt., Sewjee Tezpall.

Gibson Craig.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., W. Nicol and Co.

Seafield.—359 bags Rapeseed, 383 cwt. 1 qr. 14 lbs., Mooljee and Co. ; 2 pieces E. Teeth, 48 lbs., Jaysingbhoy Huttaysing ; 850 bundles Coir Yarn, 30 cwt., Khengur Govindjee.

Star of India.—141 bags Linseed, 211½ cwt., Meer Sassoon Moosy.

Vernon.—2 bales Cotton, 7 cwt., Nanjee Toolsidass ; 70 cases Indigo, 280 I. mds., Dossabhoy Cursetjee and Co. ; 110 bales Cotton, 885 cwt., Nensy Damjee.

Pride of the Ocean.—600 bags Surseeseed, 900 cwt., Wookerda Khatesy.

Cleadon.—400 bags Linseed, 600 cwt., Mirchund Roopchund.

For Liverpool.

Tudor.—205 bales Cotton, 717¼ cwt., Luckumsy Sewjee.

Clara Wheeler.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Leggatt and Co.

Crescent City.—1 bale Cotton, 3½ cwt., S. Burstall and Co.

Camaronian.—600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Wookerda Khatesy.

Queen of the Seas.—55 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., Wagjee Moolam ; 61 bales Wool, 183 cwt., Caujee Khatesy.

Feronia.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Cursetji Furdoonjee ; 4 packages Sundries, 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Cardwell Parsons and Co.

Bosphorus.—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Cardwell Parsons and Co.

Glendower—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Cooverjee Mowjee.

Early Dawn.—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Nursy Gopall.

For New York.

Ticonderoga.—7,200 bags Linseed, 10,800 cwt., Ferrandize.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

	FROM LONDON.		
400	Ark		Nov. 22.
886	Bucton Castle, Cherry	W. Nicol & Co.	
676	Burlington, Howes	W. Nicol & Co.	Dec. 10
668	Celuta, Hayes		Jan. 30
710	Coleroon, Hale		
1046	Childwickbury, Lambard	W. Nicol & Co.	Dec. 24
938	Clara, R. J. Barrow		Dec. 23
1154	Forest Rights, Chester	Grey & Co.	Dec. 14
696	Granville, Laker		
1342	Istanboul, Deuchar	Forbes & Co.	Dec. 1
908	John Temperley, Liddle	W. Nicol & Co.	Jan. 31
396	Knight, Reid	Wallace & Co.	Oct. 15
678	Lady McDonald, Brunell	John Tanner & Co.	
636	Laurel, Claproth		
763	Nile, Varley		
905	Mary Shepherd, Budge	Martin, Young & Co.	
676	Matilda Atheling	S. Tyabjee & Co.	
1235	Star of the South, Reimer	W. Nicol & Co.	Nov. 11
540	Southern Belle, Benson	Leckie & Co.	
311	Shantung, Webster	Peel, Cassels & Co.	Dec. 19
813	Unrivalled, Crawford		Jan. 22
632	Veritas, Carry	W. Nicol & Co.	
579	Victory, Stephens		
433	Wabourne		
906	Zuleika, Riddell	W. Nicol & Co.	Nov. 12
	FROM LONDON VIA CAPE.		
726	John Vanner, Moore		
	FROM LONDON VIA BEYPORE.		
704	Phoebe Dunbar, Crow		Dec. 16.
	FROM LIVERPOOL.		
1163	Ajmeer, Asplett	Lawrence & Co.	Dec. 27
1070	Alma, Brough		Dec. 19
1046	Americana, Potts		Oct. 4
2153	Bates Family, Hogg	E. Bates & Co.	Jan. 1
	Crescent, Ewing	Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Nov. 16
680	Campbell, Meikle	Killick, Nixon & Co.	Nov. 11
1244	Camperdown, Cameron	Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Dec. 27
1073	City of Agra, Ewing	Coupland & Co.	Dec. 31
1119	Contest, Jennings		
553	Daylight, Smith	W. Nicol & Co.	
848	Dalkeith, Sevan		
854	Dora, Banks		
594	Dewa Gungadhur, McKenzie	A. H. Huschke & Co.	Dec. 7
666	Douglas Castle, Steele	Ritchie, Steuar & Co.	Dec. 5
617	Euphrates, Macpherson	E. Bates & Co.	Dec. 27
1195	Floating Light, Starkie	Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Dec. 7
1171	General Simpson, J. Graham	Coupland & Co.	
1051	Glenalva, Muir	W. Nicol & Co.	Dec. 4
1328	Hahneman, Denman		
1352	James Pilkington, Griffiths	Bates & Co.	
1710	John Melhuish, Grant	W. & A. Graham & Co.	Sept. 25
804	Joshua, W. Bartlett	Coupland & Co.	Dec. 2
1596	John Lynn, Forsyth	Lawrence & Co.	Dec. 27
725	Kennington, Edward		Nov. 29
1210	Levant, Ferran		Dec. 23
952	Lammermuir, Stuart	Leckie & Co.	Nov. 30
1187	Maldon, Taylor	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
1241	Martin Luther, McCreadie	W. & A. Graham & Co.	Nov. 1
1242	Mary Stenhouse, Finlay	E. Bates & Co. (Dismasted)	Jan. 23
1194	Monica J. Jackson		Dec. 4
938	Nell Gwyn, Clark		Dec. 2
1669	Oriental, Ballard	Coupland & Co.	
955	Preston, Meffett		Jan. 17
824	Rising Sun, Bustin		Nov. 1
1576	Sir Charles Napier, Bell	E. Bates & Co.	Nov. 16
778	Shard, Curmen	Killick, Nixon & Co.	Nov. 28
1138	Tornado H. Amy	W. Nicol & Co.	Dec. 3
1116	Tivoli, S. Kelly	W. Nicol & Co.	(Galle Jan. 30
1114	Veteran, A. Duncan	Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Jan. 4
839	Virginia, Davis	W. Nicol, & Co.	Dec. 14
1131	War Cloud, Mackey		
1339	Wasp, Storey		
	FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.		
850	Clarendon, Martin	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
1325	Euroclydon, Wright		
	FROM CARDIFF VIA GALLE.		
1059	Charles, Pollybank		
712	Speedwell, Willy		
	FROM LIVERPOOL & ADEN.		
1003	Azuline, Manson		
1005	Beeston Castle, Corney		
	FROM CARDIFF.		
427	Enterprise, Haynes		
844	Lucy & Harriet		
781	Percy Douglas, Hamon		Nov. 12
	FROM CARDIFF & ADEN.		
929	Missouri, Calhoun		
	FROM HULL.		
654	Gloriosa, (Lisbon, leaky)	W. Nicol & Co.	July 22
	FROM SUNDERLAND.		
885	Alarm		
530	Emigrant	Ritchie, Steuart & Co	
	FROM THE CLYDE.		
604	Priam, Irvine	W. & A. Graham & Co.	
478	Thomas Mitchell, Mitchell	W. & A. Graham & Co.	Jan. 3
996	Pericles, Ferguson	W. & A. Graham & Co.	Dec. 7
	FROM GOTHENBURG.		
586	Thetis, A. J. Reis	Peel, Cassels & Co.	
	FROM MAURITIUS.		
	Ocean	S. Tyabjee & Co.	
	FROM ADEN.		
644	Carnatic		
661	Relief, Lorby		
	FROM MAULMEIN.		
868	Chevalier, Perkins		
	FROM CALCUTTA.		
400	Bengal Merchant		Jan. 31
490	Duc de Brabant		
400	Faezel Bany		Feb. 3
500	Forfarshire		Jan. 28
350	Futtay Shaw Allum		
300	Futtay Salam		
200	Futtel Currim		
500	Grabe Borsse		Feb. 2
700	Granada, Miller	Stearns, Hobart & Co.	
670	Gem of the Ocean, William		
300	Hamoody		
800	Lady Canning		Jan. 29
800	Mary Ann		
800	Mogul, Spooner	J. P. Cornforth & Co.	
704	Poictiers, Howard	Brice & Co.	
320	Rohmany		
300	Shew Shaw, Gellham		
450	Solomon Shah		
1320	Zouave, Macpherson	W. Nicol & Co.	
	FROM RANGOON.		
830	Thames, Latham	W. & A. Graham & Co.	
1132	Persian, Lavage	W & A Graham & Co.	
	FROM AUSTRALIA.		
1178	Asa Eldridge, Colman	Stearns, Hobart & Co.	
1069	Albion	S. Burstall & Co.	
	FROM CHINA.		
347	Alice		
1017	Istamboul.		
798	Armenian (s)		

VESSELS EXPECTED AT KURRACHEE.

	FROM LONDON.		
669	Alexander, Tyoder		
465	Balaklava, Kazer		Sept. 5
776	Blackwater, Edwrrds		
252	Castor, G. Attard		May 23
656	Clarendon, Deacon		
682	Excelsior, Faithful		
449	Emma, Keys		Oct. 33
413	Euphrates, Cowen		Jan. 30
851	Gala, Fisher		
377	Lemuella	S. Tyebjee & Co.	
835	Sea Park, Stewart		
779	Sir R. Abercrombie	Ewart, Latham, & Co.	Dec. 26
586	Scutari, Edwards		Jan. 10
658	Velocity, Shrewsbury		Sept. 14
419	Victoria, Gibbs		Sept. 14
641	Westward Ho, Wilkinson.		Jan. 25
	FROM LIVERPOOL.		
650	Clara, Peters		Jan. 21
1017	Helvellyn, Mohnsen		
485	Jane Blythe		
727	Swithamley, Weir		Aug. 31
	FROM HULL.		
497	Sarah March		July 8
	FROM DEAL.		
96	Arabia Forest.		

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS.—Ship *Turon*, Code, from Liverpool, 8th Nov. Do. Ship *Africano*, Julis, from Liverpool, 17th Sept. Do. Ship *Pearl*, Daniell, from Liverpool, 4th Oct. ; touched at Coco Isles, 25th January.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—February 26, American Ship *Amity*, Huson, from Glasgow, 5th March. Do. 27, French Ship *Jean Victor*, Jacob, from Pondicherry 26th February.

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BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

4th March.—Assistant Surgeon Butler, Civil Surgeon, on duty, from Belgaum.

Do.—Lieut. T. H. Sangster, 4th Rifles, on leave, from Mhow.

Do.—Lieut. V. H. Maysen, Staff Corps, on leave, from Mhow.

5th Do.—Assistant Surgeon W. A. Shepherd, Medical Establishment, on leave, from Poona.

Captain J. M. Greig, Engineers, on duty from Tanna.

Do.—Lieut. Campbell, Engineers, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.

4th March.—Ensign G. G. Morris, 7th Regt. N. I., on leave, to Kulludghee.

5th Do.—Acting Assistant Surgeon P. Adair, Indian Navy, on duty, to Aden.

Do.—Assistant Surgeon H. C. Kingstone, M.B., Medical Establishment, on duty, to Aden.

Do.—Captains Furneaux and Taylor, 1st Fusiliers, to rejoin, to Poona.

6th Do.—Cornet Clark, 17th Lancers, to join, to Secunderabad.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C.B.

Bombay, Wednesday, 5th March 1862.

The 23rd Regt. N. L. I., the Officer for the Castle Guard tomorrow, also the Adjutant for the day.

1. The European Garrison Court Martial, of which Lieut.-Colonel Whitehill, 23rd Regt. N. L. I., is President, is dissolved.

Captains Furneaux and Taylor, 1st Fusiliers, members of the above Court Martial, are directed to return to Poona to rejoin.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjut. Genl.'s Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 4th March 1862.

The temporary Establishment sanctioned for the Ajmere Arsenal having been reduced, Acting Sub-Conductors William Jurvie and F. A. Singlehurst, will revert to the grade of Store and Park Serjeant.

Referring to G. O. C. Her Majesty's British Forces, No. 23, of the 21st January last, Bombardiers G. H. Overy and J. Reidy, will rejoin their Regiment as their services are not now required in the Ordnance Department.

The undermentioned Officers have been reported qualified in Hindoostanee, for Staff employ :—

Lieut. C. M. Griffith, 1st Grenadier R. N. I. and Acting 2nd in Command, 3rd Regt. Scinde Horse.

Lieut. W. J. Berthon, 15th Regt. N. I.

Captain G. S. Mignon, Staff Corps, and Sub-Assistant Commissary General, has returned to his duty, without prejudice to his rank by permission of the Secretary of State for India.—Date of arrival at Aden 2nd February 1862.

The undermentioned men will join the Central Military School, Poona, by the 1st April next :—

103rd *Regiment.*—Lance Corporals R. Miller, R. McAuliffe, and J. Syrett.

109th *Regiment.*—Lance Serjeant G. Malony, Privates J. Kilbride and A. Frick.

Lieut. F. W. Bean, General List, at present doing duty with the 1st European Regt. Fusiliers, is attached to 3rd Regt. N. I., and directed to join.

Conductor T. Shore, having returned to duty, Acting Conductor D. Galbraith will revert to the grade of Sub-Conductor, and Acting Sub-Conductor T. Draper to that of Store and Park Serjeant.

Bombardier P. M. O'Beirne, of the Ordnance Department, will rejoin the Regiment of Artillery.

Serjeant John Hornby of the Corps of Sappers and Miners, is transferred to the Unattached List, for employment in the Public Works Department.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence :—

1st Fusiliers.—Brevet Captain W. S. Furneaux, from 3rd March 1862 to 31st March 1862, to proceed to Poorundhur, on medical certificate.

2nd Regiment L. C.—Lieut. R. G. T. Stevenson, from 28th February to 31st March, to remain at Bombay, on medical certificate.

1st Grenadier Regt. N. I.—Lieut. H. M. Fullerton, from 1st March to 31st March, in extension, to remain at Bombay on medical certificate.

Medical Department.—Assistant Surgeon C. T. F. MacDowall, from 1st March to 31st March, in extension, to remain at Bombay, on medical certificate.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY COMMODORE GEORGE GREVILLE WELLESLEY, C.B., R.N., COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, I. N.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 5th March 1862.

Consequent on the intended departure on furlough to Europe of Mr. Samuel Barker, Purser, and Acting Chief Clerk in the Civil Branch of the Commander-in-Chief's Office, Mr. Williams, Purser, is directed to act in that appointment, until further orders.

Mr. S. S. Ridge, Acting 1st Class 2nd Master of the Indus Flotilla, having arrived from Kurrachee by the steamer *Johnstone Castle*, on the 27th ultimo, on medical certificate, was permitted to reside on shore at the Sanatarium, for the benefit of his health from that date.

The undermentioned Engineer and journeymen apprentices, having arrived from Kurrachee by the B. S. N. Co's Steamer *Tilly*, are directed to join the *Ajdaha*, as Supernumeraries for duty in the Factory.

Mr. J. Hainsworth, 2nd Class N. T. Engineer, William Lawrence, Robert Williamson and John G. Owens, journeymen.

Mr. John Glandford, Acting boatswain of the *Pleiad*, is permitted his discharge from the service from this date, at his own request.

The *Dalhousie*, will be paid on Friday the 7th instant.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the names and address of the sender.

EUROPE.

BIRTH—

On the 25th January, at 9, Queen's Gate Terrace, London, the wife of John Fleming, Esq., late of Bombay, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS—

At Oomrawtee, on the 27th February, the wife of Mr. George A. McGill, of a son.

BENGAL.

BIRTH—

At Calcutta, on the 21st Feb., the wife of Henry Wood Payne, Esq., of a daughter, still-born.

DEATH—

At the Royal Barracks, Fort William, Calcutta, on the 24th Feb., of concussion of the brain, caused by a fall from his horse, on the 15th Feb., William Frederick Chicheley Plowden, Cornet, H. M.'s Bengal Cavalry, son of George Plowden, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, aged 17 years.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS—

At Royapooram, on the 27th February, the wife of Mr. S. David, of a daughter.

At Madras, on the 27th February, the wife of Capt. Francis Applegath, 33rd Regt., of a daughter.

DEATHS—

At Royapettah, on the 26th February, Clarence Richardson, infant son of the Rev. A. Burgess, aged 16 days.

At Royapooram, on the 26th February, Henry George, the beloved and only son of Mr. W. George Thompson.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

DEATHS—

At Bareilly, on the evening of the 24th February, Henry Alfred, youngest son of Major and Mrs. Carter, aged one year and five weeks.

At Deyrah Doon, on the night of the 20th instant, of consumption, Winefred Catherine, the beloved wife of R. MacMullen, late of the Customs Department, deeply and sincerely regretted, aged 44 years and 3 months.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

SIDNEY & AUSTRALIA MAIL.

The Mails for Sidney and Australia per steamer "MADRAS," will be closed on TUESDAY next, the 11th instant, at 5 o'clock P. M.

Letters, &c. sent by this opportunity are liable to India Inland postage.

SCINDE & PERSIAN GULF MAIL.

The Mails for KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF per steamer "BERENICE," will be closed 48 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

CALENDAR.—MARCH 1862.

First Quarter	Saturday	8d. 10h. 12.7m. P. M.
Full Moon	Sunday	16d. 10h. 8.2m. A. M.
Last Quarter	Sunday	23d. 2h. 40.5m. A. M.
New Moon	Sunday	30d. 0h. 36.4m. P. M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	High Water at Bombay. Morn.	High Water at Bombay. Even.	Evening Gun-Fire. First Flash
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Thur	6		6 17	6 6	2 29	2 29	Date 4th March Time—7h. 59m. 38s.
Fri.	7	Perpetus, M.	6 16	6 6	3 16	3 10	
Sat.	8		6 15	6 7	4 12	4 3	
Sun.	9	Quadragesima—1st Sunday in Lent.	6 15	6 7	5 15	5 21	
Mon.	10		6 14	6 7	6 34	6 46	
Tues.	11	Gregory, M. B.	6 13	6 8	7 46	8 1	
Wed.	12		6 12	6 8	8 37	9 0	

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Thursday, 6th.—Peace of Seringapatam, 1792.
Friday, 7th.—Bank of England suspended payment, 1797.—British and Foreign Bible Society established, 1804.
Saturday, 8th.—William III. died, 1702.—Battle of Aboukir, 1801.—Bernadotte died, 1844.
Sunday, 9th.—Rizzio assassinated, 1566.—Nadir Shah entered Delhi, 1739.
Monday 10th.—The second Temple of Jerusalem finished under Darius, B. C. 515.
Tuesday, 11th—Napoleon outlawed, 1815.—Steamer *President* last sailed, 1841.
Wednesday, 12th.—Chelsea Hospital founded, 1682.—End of Nepaul war, 1816.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Undelivered Messages in the Bombay Government Telegraph Office, on the 5th March 1862.

Ardaseer Rustomjee Bhajeewalla.
Allana Mahomed Putteta Seller.
Moramul Boolchund Mamdeen Puthan.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

B.—Address your remonstrance to the parties named in your letter.

A CONSTANT READER.—There is nothing new in your communication.

A REFORMER.—Wait till judgment is pronounced in the case you allude to.

THE
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THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1862.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ENGLAND	3 Feb.	CEYLON	17 Feb
FRANCE	5 Feb.	CHINA	1 Feb
MALTA	7 Feb.	SINGAPORE	7 Feb
ALEXANDRIA	10 Feb.	PENANG	12 Feb
SUEZ	12 Feb.	CALCUTTA	25 Feb
ADEN	19 Feb.	MADRAS	25 Feb
MAURITIUS	14 Jan.	N. W. PROVINCES	27 Feb
CAPE	10 Dec.	SCINDE—KURRACHEE	26 Feb
AUSTRALIA	24 Dec.	PUNJAUB	26 Jan
BANGALORE	27 Feb.	RANGOON	3 Feb

WE received yesterday papers from Calcutta of the 25th ultimo, from the Punjaub of the 26th, and Poona of Tuesday last.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

MADRAS.

WEDNESDAY, 5*th March.*

Five and a half per cent. seven premium.
Fives, quarter discount.
Fours, thirteen discount.
Document Bills, two shillings one and one-fourth penny.
Freight—Sugar, fifty shillings, Cotton seventy-five shillings.
Interest on Loans nine per cent.
Money in more demand.

The steamer *Columbian*, from Bombay, anchored at Galle yesterday at 3-15 P. M.

The steamer *Candia*, sailed from Galle for Suez yesterday at 1-50 P. M.

THE *Star of India*, 1045 tons, has been taken up for the conveyance of a Battery of Artillery from Bombay to London.

THE Mails for Kurrachee and Persian Gulf per steamer *Berenice* will be closed forty-eight hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mails.

THE Mails for Sidney and Australia per steamer *Madras*, will be closed on Tuesday next, the 11th instant, at 5 P. M. Letters, &c., sent by this opportunity are liable to Indian Inland postage.

GOVERNMENT have entirely approved of the proposal of the purchasers of the several blocks on the Bombay Green, that the whole Circle should bear the name of "Elphinstone" as a token of respect to the memory of the late Governor.

MR. R. C. ROWLANDS, Chief Engineer of the Vehar Water Works, has been superseded in his appointment by Captain Jones of the Engineers.

THE Honorable Mr. Reeves, third member of Council, retires from the service on the 27th instant.

Consequent on this, Mr. J. D. Inverarity, Commissioner in Sind, takes his seat upon Mr. Reeves's retirement.

Mr. Samuel Mansfield, Revenue Commissioner of the Northern Division of the Presidency, has been nominated Commissioner in Sind, and

Mr. A. D. Robertson, Collector of Khandeish, lately Acting Chief Secretary to Government, succeeds Mr. Mansfield as a Revenue Commissioner.

WE have heard the name of Mr. F. H. Souter, Superintendent of Police at Ahmednuggur, mentioned as one most likely to succeed Mr. Forjett as Deputy Commissioner of Police. Mr. Souter rendered valuable services to Government and the public during the mutinies, and was publicly thanked by Government for his aid in capturing the notorious chief of Nurgoond, who had so treacherously caused the late Mr. Manson to be murdered.

THE selection of some of the members of our new local Legislative Council has been made the subject of severe reflection in several quarters. As on the occasion of the election of a President of the United States, some years ago, Yankees all over the world, and those too not badly "posted up" in the contemporary history of their country, exclaimed, "Who is Mr. Polk," that being the gentleman who was then elected, and made immortal—for four years,—so not a few here, who thought they knew a thing or two about India, on the occasion of our Council being named, asked who was His Highness the Nawaub of Savanore? That of course might argue them or him unknown, we do not undertake to say whom. But the unkindest cut of all has just been issued by the Electric Telegraph Department in a list of "undelivered messages,"—undelivered because the department cannot find out or identify the addressees. One of these is for "Kessondass," and as Kessondass is quite unknown to ourselves, we do not blame the Electric Telegraph Department for being no wiser. In a like predicament is Koladathoo Paker, not the worse a man for being obscure, and who, we hope, will suffer nothing for not getting his message in time, though if he does, perhaps it would serve him right, because he ought to have read the *Bombay Gazette* of Tuesday, when he could have seen what was awaiting for him at the Electric Telegraph Office, and thereby made himself, let us hope, happy. But in the same paper we see it announced that there is a message addressed but undelivered to "His Highness the Nawaub of Savanoor." Wah, Wah! Is this all, the Nawaub may well exclaim, like Cæsar at his height disgusted! Virgil described amusingly his folly when first he came to Rome, thinking he would find it like his native Mantua. But the Nawaub of Savanoor may not have been so foolish as this when he came to Bombay. He may not have expected that we should all fall down and worship him, as we suppose they do in Savanoor; but to be thus advertised by a public department as an absolutely unknown man is hard indeed. He had a right, after all that had come and gone to be better served than this. What will they say to it in Savanoor? We trust there will be no rebellion in consequence. But the Commander-in-Chief had better see to it, for, as a great statesman says, "No one knows what may happen."

GOVERNMENT, we believe, have done wisely in allowing the contemplated reduction of the duty on Malwa opium, to take effect from the 1st October next;—though the boon would have been doubly acceptable, if they had postponed taking the public into their counsel till near the period of its consummation. For, if the reduction had been made to take effect at once, and on the instant, it would have operated detrimentally to the interests of the present holders and importers of the drug in Bombay. The current quotation of the article may be named at Rs. 1,525, that is, including the excise at the present rate of Rs. 700 per chest ; and if the reduction was made available at once, Malwa opium would have been laid down in Bombay, say within a fortnight from the present date, at a proportionably lower cost, or in other words, it would have stood at Rs. 1,425 per chest. This would have placed the parties holding opium, which has paid the excise of Rs. 700, at a great disadvantage ; and would have led to extreme derangement of the pending operations between the dealers. Under these circumstances, Government have been well advised in ruling, that the reduction should be available with the commencement of the opium season, which opens from 1st Oct. The only point about their proceedings in this matter, which is open to objection is, that they need not have been in such haste to communicate their decision to the public ; for, by doing so at the present moment, they have deprived themselves, as we said before, of some *six lacs*, which they certainly do not reckon a mere bagatelle, seeing that they make no scruple now, of casting adrift on the wide world by scores and dozens, poor miserable clerks and *puttawallas*, in receipt of salaries, ranging from 5 to 15 Rs. a month, and that too, after a service of 5, 7, 10, and 15 years. People who are told that the importations of opium during the monsoon months is impracticable, may not quite understand how Government can suffer in its coffers under such circumstances. But the fact is, that the transit, though difficult at that season of the year, is by no means impossible; and the difficulties are utterly made light of, when the market offers sufficient inducements to lead to free importations from the interior. The experience of the last three years in this respect ought to come to our aid in the present instance. During these years, the duty has been increased by Rs. 100 each time;—and for 2 or 3 months previous to the commencement of the opium season, that is, the 1st of October, importations have been on an unusually large scale,—so many as 12 to 15,000 chests having been laid on the market during each of these periods. Of course, this will not be repeated on the present occasion; but on the contrary there will be a total abeyance of importations during August and September as the reduction is foreseen. While on this subject, we may mention a circumstance which curiously illustrates the value of statistics, as compiled by Government. It will be seen by the opium memorandum published each week in the *Government Gazette* that they make the stock of opium in Bombay to consist of 3,641 chests by the latest returns;—yet, strange as it may appear, these returns are quite valueless as a basis of calculation for our opium merchants, who invariably deduct 2,000 chests from the figures certified to by Government, whenever they want to inform themselves respecting the stock for their practical operations. The circumstance may appear curious, but it is nevertheless true, and is explained by the fact that the difference is caused by the driage which takes place in the article.

"IF the price in a neighbouring market added to the value of risk and the cost of transport be cheaper than in the local market, the more distant market should be sought, until the local price fall. This is a good rule and should be observed in auditing." So wrote the Military Finance Department in the 3rd paragraph of their proceedings No. 4424, dated 16th March 1861. We have heard of high prices and low ones, and our ears have become familiarized to the sounds ; but cheaper prices fall inharmoniously on our tympanum. Three markets are specified in the elegant extract, the "neighbouring" market in which prices are "cheaper," the "local" market in which prices are higher, and the "more distant" market which should be sought. The so called good rule is by mistake recommended to be observed in auditing, as if auditors made purchases on account of Government ; while the thrifty housewife who could reduce it to practice, if she understood it, is wholly lost sight of. The extract could not have exhibited a greater confusion of ideas, if it had been written by a person half asleep aroused from his slumbers at midnight to act as an amanuensis to the "great Financier." If we can make out what the rule is, we shall then be in a position to judge of its alleged goodness. We think this is it. If, in a neighbouring market, the price of an article, including risk and cost of transport, be lower than in the local market, the neighbouring market should be resorted to until the local price fall. Assuming this to be what the Military Finance Department meant, the goodness of the rule in all cases is not manifest. It may be, that the difference of price is nothing more than the local dealer's reasonable profit on the article purchased by him at the neighbouring market, after adding something for risk and the cost of carriage. In this case, were the local Commissariat Officer to pursue the course laid down by the Financiers he would deprive the local dealer of his lawful profit, perhaps, of his only means of obtaining a livelihood. It is believed to be a part of the duty of a Commissariat Officer not only to make himself acquainted with the local resources, but to endeavour to improve them ; but it is beyond a doubt that were he to carry out the rule on which we now comment, he would injure rather than improve those resources. Possibly this consideration is one too high for the great financial grasp. It should not be so. The principle is well understood by plain people at home, as was shewn once in a large English town. The rector, a well paid clergyman and the highest ecclesiastical functionary in the place, was in the habit of obtaining his supplies from distant towns and cities, and of course neglecting the local resources. If these had been inferior or inadequate to meet the gentleman's requirements, there would certainly have been a valid excuse for his conduct ; but as the town could supply the requirements both of good quality and in abundance, there was really no excuse ; and it was believed generally that the gentleman had no other motive for resorting to distant markets than that which seems to have been uppermost in the great financial mind when it delivered itself of the extract with which this article opens,—to save the profits on which the local dealers partly depended for their subsistence. Several of them combined for the purpose of perpetrating a joke on the rector by way of a reminder. They issued orders in the name of the rector, on the local dealers for various supplies in large quantities, to be delivered at the rectory simultaneously. At the time appointed, the road to the rectory became blocked up with carts laden with coals, potatoes, beer, wine, spirits, flour, grocery, cheese, ham, poultry, &c. &c. ; numbers of males and females were seen endeavouring to pass the carts bearing quantities of drapery, haberdashery, millinery, boots and shoes and hats ; and there were also tailors, barbers, joiners, cabinet makers and undertakers ; none of which or whom were wanted at the well supplied rectory. It was a heartless joke and a mischievous ; yet, strange as it may seem, when the bubble had burst, the dealers took back their supplies, and the undertakers, &c. themselves, with the greatest good humour, the rector alone being in dudgeon. Nobody but he took the trouble to ask who had perpetrated the practical joke ; all knew that his sympathies were foreign ; and as sympathy begets sympathy, and he had never manifested any towards the people, they were not in the least degree disposed to aid him in his enquiries after the delinquents. The rector's political economy (shall we call it by that name?) was as much at fault as that of the "great Financier." It is difficult to imagine that local markets could exist if the rule advocated by him were generally acted upon. Certainly the only supplies procurable would be those of indigenous produce ; and the greatest inconvenience would be experienced in obtaining the productions of distant markets. Civilization itself would droop and perish under such heartless fostering. It is true, nevertheless, that cases may arise in which it would be justifiable to carry out the rule of the Financier. If, for instance, it were ascertained, that the dealers had combined for the purpose of enhancing unreasonably the rates of supplies which they knew the State must require in large quantities, it would then be the duty of the servants of Government concerned to adopt all honest means to render the combination of none effect. We believe that, during the last war with Persia, when it was known in the bazar that large quantities of hay would be required by the Commissariat for the use of the Cavalry employed in that expedition, the dealers in hay combined to run the price up about 160 per cent., which increased rate the exigencies of the service obliged the Commissariat to accept. Fortunately, troops and stores can, in the fine weather, be shipped at other places than Bombay, and hay is also procurable to the North and South of our "tight little island ;" this knowledge was reduced to practice ; and hay was procured elsewhere, pressed on the spot, and shipped at the nearest port, much to the disappointment and disgust of the combined dealers in Bombay. In this and similar cases the rule proposed by the Financier would be justifiably acted upon ; and that it has been so acted upon before his financial existence commenced, is well known. The rule possesses only one trait of originality which he can lay claim to, its universal application, its application to cotton for lamp wicks and other similarly important supplies, in all times and places and under all circumstances. It would seem that this extended application of the rule originated in a gloomy suspicion that natives are always combining to defraud the State. We infer that this notion does disturb the repose of the financial mind from what it has given utterance to in its letter to the Examiner of Commissariat Accounts, Calcutta No. 5076, dated 31st December 1861. In the 4th paragraph we have "It is very easily comprehended that the Executive Officer at a Station or any other European could not supply any means of check on the rates stated by a Kotwal as the latter would take care (by bribes, threats or religious influence) to prime the traders beforehand in regard to the prices he wants to be stated to the Officer." In the 6th paragraph he says "I thus state it to be my opinion that no rates derived from native sources can be relied upon." Then why not be content with the ordinary local rates, since both they and the neighbouring ones are made by natives chiefly? However, as we intend to remain in the country a few years longer, and to do a little business with natives in an honest way, we do not desire the gloomy phantom which appears to haunt the Military Finance Department at Calcutta to disturb our slumbers ; so we shall endeavour by strict regimen to keep away such things as dyspepsia and liver affections in general, they being well known generators of gloominess.

KHANDALLA, 3rd *March*, 1862.—A curious question as "to who shot the Cheeta?" was raised here a few days ago, and which has not I believe been as yet satisfactorily settled. A European Soldier of the General Depôt claims the *spolia opima*, and as he is in possession of the skin and claws of the ferocious beast, it is not likely that he will make any surrender except under an order from his Commanding Officer, and as that gentleman comes from North of the Tweed as well as the Nimrod in question, it will require some of the best Logic of the Schools to make him see the justice of deciding against the "nine points" of the law, which are always presumed to be in favour of the possessor of the one that is in issue. The other claimant of the spoils of the chase is a native servant of the Honorable Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy. This gentleman owns an estate on these hills, which is visible from where I am now writing. The servant who proclaims himself to be a mighty hunter of the wild beasts of the neighbouring jungles, and by his own accounts thinks nothing of shooting down tigers before breakfast as if they were only hares, loudly protests against the act of appropriation committed by the pale faced hunter from the West, and insists that that worthy never even saw the Cheeta and could not, therefore, have fired at or killed it. The latter as stoutly maintains that he alone did the deed : that he wounded the animal in a ravine near the Depôt Barracks, and followed it for several miles down the Ghaut where he picked it up died—"dead as herrings that all red" as somebody says in *Bombastes Furioso*. I have not heard what evidence is forthcoming to prove the assertion of the Soldier ; but the native claimant *has* assured me that he killed the cheeta close to his master's property at 4 o'clock in the morning ; that he forwarded the body of the defunct animal to his master at Bombay, but that it was intercepted by the soldier, who brought it back with him from Campoolee. He admits, however, that he and the soldier were together watching for the cheeta during a great part of the previous night, but that the soldier got tired and impatient when he found it did not enter an appearance up to midnight, and returned home without seeing or firing at it. My "native friend," however, according to his own averment, determined to bide the animal's own time, and was rewarded accordingly, it having afforded him a capital chance of giving it its quietus at a distances of 15 or 20 yards, which he says he did at a single shot from a double barrelled gun. No doubt it is a case where much might be said on both sides ; but this is all I know of the matter, and if I had been on the inquest held upon the cheeta, I think I should have returned an open verdict and directed the skin to be sent to the Victoria (and Albert) Museum.

It is a curious thing to see how bold these cheetas are becoming here. We hear of their committing depredations almost nightly amongst the poor people's goats and sheep ; and some nights ago a cow was killed about half a mile off ; but I suspect this most have been done by a tiger, as cheetas usually confine themselves to small game, and are particularly partial to the flesh of dogs. I should not be at all sorry if they extended their partiality to donkey's meat, for these wretched animals, which are very numerous about the place, render the nights hideous with their asinine brayings ; yet strange to say, we never hear of any one of *them* coming to grief in the jungle.

Since I lost wrote to you there has been a very great change in the weather. The nights and mornings are quite cold, and blankets form an agreeable covering. The rest of the day is very pleasant also, and the recent high winds have subsided. The great want here is an abundant supply of good drinking water. The only really good water is brought from a well in the grounds of the Hon'ble Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy ; but this is a favor which cannot be rendered to all comers, for the supply of water in the well is at all times limited. There is also an excellent spring in the grounds of Mr. Berkley, the Chief Resident Engineer G. I. P. Railway, but that also is private property. The water of the Great Tank, which is the only water available to the out side barbarians, is fœtid from stagnation and full of animalculæ. Even when passed through a filter it is scarcely drinkable, and the natives say it is the cause of *dracunculus*, or guinea worm, which I see is rather common here among the workmen on the railway. This danger may, however, be avoided by boiling the water before filtering it and this is the only checkmate to these *infusoria* that I know of except it may be a due proportion of Cutler's or Morton's Mess Brandy. The want of a sufficient quantity of water for garden purposes is also a great drawback to this place and causes vegetables to be a scarce commodity. The Bazar is anything but well supplied considering that there is always a considerable body of European troops stationed at the General Depot with several officers attached to them. The Beef killed yesterday was not equal to the flesh of the worn out gun-bullocks we used to have served out to us during the Mutinies and at Mooltan after General Whish deemed it prudent to withdraw from before its walls and await the arrival of the Bombay Column. As for the Mutton, the less we say about *that* the better. For my own part I do not believe it is Mutton at all, but the flesh of Goats bearded like the pard and of fabulous antiquity. The only thing worth eating is the poultry ;—the fowls and ducks are in excellent preservation, and may be had at a moment's notice ("sudden deaths" included) on application to Mr. Dadabhoy Muncherjee, the very civil and exceedingly obliging Messman of the Travellers' Bungalow, whose *cuisine* and cellar are not to be sneezed at by the belated and hungry traveller. But besides the troops, there is a pretty considerable resident population sprung up in connection with the Railway Works on the Ghaut Incline, which ought to make it worth some one's while in Poona to keep the market here well supplied with every necessary. The cost of transmitting articles by Railway is a mere trifle, and an arrangement might easily be made with the authorities for the transmission every morning of a supply of fresh meat from Poona, instead of relying on the only two butchers in this place who each kill on alternate days and never by any chance have a good joint of meat for sale. They in fact both play into each other's hands, and the consequence is that the consumer suffers, as must always be the case in similar circumstances.

In my last I noticed that the Roman Catholic and Protestant Churches now in course of erection here will in all probability be completed before the setting in of the next rains. There is a matter in connection with this subject on which I would wish to say a few words, and which I trust will attract the attention of the authorities concerned, and of the Bishop more particularly. It is this. At the distance of little more than two hundred yards from the Travellers' Bungalow here the bodies of several Europeans, Soldiers and others, have been buried in an open space of ground close to the Obelisk-shaped monument to the late Mr. Graham, formerly Deputy Post Master General of Bombay and a man of science, who died deeply regretted by all who knew him. The graves of our countrymen here buried are fast becoming obliterated, and in several places they can now only be traced by the head stone. Only a few days ago I saw some natives drying cow-dung cakes on one of these graves, apparently the one most recently opened, although there was room and verge enough for carrying on this operation all around without thus desecrating the soil hallowed by the association of its being a grave yard for Christians. I expostulated with the persons who committed this offence against decorum, but they seemed quite callous to my remarks, and said that they had never been so spoken to before by any person, and that it had always been the practise in them to dry their cowdung cakes there without let or hinderance from any body. What I would recommend is either that the bodies should be taken up and laid in the new cemetry near the General Depot, or that the place where the graves are, and which does not occupy more than an acre of ground —if so much—including the monument over Mr. Graham's remains, which of course should remain untouched, should be walled in, and proper means taken that the natives should not be permitted to enter the enclosure and defile the graves. I cannot help expressing my surprise that this matter has not ere this been attended to by the Ecclesiastical authorities. However it is by no means too late to remedy the evil, which may be easily done at a very trifling outlay. Only a few month's ago the Queen's Government at home sanctioned the removal of the bodies of several soldiers of one of H. M.'s Regiments who died in Greece during the Russian war to Scutari at an expense of several hundred pounds. The whole outlay required for the purpose indicated at Khandalla would not exceed a thousand Rupees, and would probably fall short of that sum.

The traffic over the Bhore Ghaut is very great, and that part of it under the superintendence of Mr. E. Kieley, of the G. I. P. Railway, is exceedingly well managed. I am, however, very much surprised to find that a great portion of the Cotton from up-country is still brought down in country carts, the native dealers being, it is said, so much in dread of accidents from fire during the transit by Railway. Other produce such as oil seeds, grain, firewood, &c. is also conveyed by carts, and this will no doubt continue so long as the old roads are kept in repair by the Government. The levy of Tolls at the distance of every fifty miles or so, would, however, very soon turn the current of the traffic on to the Railway, and I understand the Revenue Commissioner S. D. has a scheme of this nature now before him ; but whether it will meet with his approval or not is more than I can say. I only know it should not have mine, upon the principle that "every herring

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should hang by its own head." If the Railway can fairly beat all ordinary means of traffic—as it should be able to do—let it do so ; but it ought to be superior to seeking adventitious aid and the Government would do a great wrong to the people if they were to *force* the traffic into any particular channel ; for, like water, it will always seek and find its own level.

Local News.

THE LATE MR. O'HAGAN.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. O'Hagan (of the firm of Dallas and O'Hagan) at Kurrachee a few days since.—*Times of India, March 5.*

BOMBAY MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.—The eleventh lecture of Dr. R. Haines, on chemistry in connection with the Institution, will be delivered this evening in the Durbar Room, Town Hall at 8 o'clock.

The attendance of subscribers is requested. Each subscriber is at liberty to introduce two visitors.

MARATHI DNYANPRASARAK MUNDLI.—A meeting of this society will be held in the rooms of the Elphinstone Institution, Esplanade, this evening at half-past 7 o'clock, when Mr. Govind Narayan will read a paper on the "Artisans of India." Some Specimens of Indian Arts will also be exhibited. The public is invited to attend.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—Government have requested the Municipal Commissioners to favour them with their opinion as to the points on the Byculla Flats, where the Commissioners consider crossings are required on the B. B. and C. I. Railway line between Dadur and Colaba. Government think the Elphinstone Road and the road crossing at Dadur will require first class level crossings ; but it would be very unadvisable to have level crossings at all the Foras roads on the Flats. An overbridge is proposed to be erected at the crossing of the Breach road, as also at that of the Malabar Hill road near the Gowalla tank.

AN European Garrison Court Martial was held on the 1st instant, by order of Brigadier J. Liddell, C. B., Commanding the Garrison, and was presided over by Lieut. Colonel Whitehill, 23rd Regt. N. L. I., Privates James Smith, and James Thompson, of the 33rd Regt., were brought up on a charge of having at Bombay on the 20th ultimo, without leave from their commanding officer absented themselves from Tattoo and not having returned until at or about 9-30, P. M., on the 24th ultimo ; also for having lost through neglect certain articles of their Regimental necessaries and designedly made away with certain articles. The prisoners were found guilty and sentenced to be imprisoned with hard labor for three calendar months, and further to be placed under stoppages until the Regimental necessaries are made good.

TIME INTERVALS FOR MESSAGES.

THE statement gives the maxima and minima time intervals for messages received at the Bombay office from the offices at Calcutta, Madras, and Kurrachee during the twenty-four hours ending at 8 o'clock in the morning. The time intervals are deduced from the Calcutta, Madras, and Kurrachee office dates affixed to messages, and are corrected on account of difference of longitude.

4th March 1862.

In what watch.	Whence received.	Max. and Min.	Time Intervals.		Service or Private.	Words in Message.	By what Line.
			H.	M.			
From 0 till 12 hours.	Calcutta	Max.	9	17	P.	23	N. W. P.
		Min.	1	8	P.	14	N. W. P.
	Madras	Max.	...	15	P.	8	W. C.
		Min.	...	...	...	...	
	Kurrachee	Max.	...	...	...	...	
		Min.	...	...	...	...	
From 12 till 24 hours.	Calcutta	Max.	5	38	P.	60	N. W. P.
		Min.	1	42	P.	73	N. W. P.
	Madras	Max.	1	32	P.	14	W. C.
		Min.	...	36	P.	20	W. C.
	Kurrachee	Max.	78	48	S.	52	N. W. C.
		Min.	77	1	P.	18	N. W. C.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

Wednesday, 5th March 1862.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, Esq.)

UTTERING A FORGED NOTE FOR ONE THOUSAND RUPEES.—*Purshotum Bachar, Soojee Gungadhur,* and *Kemchund Veerchund*, were charged with uttering a forged Bank note of one thousand rupees. *Shamroo Premraj* on being examined said.—I am employed in the firm of Heeralall Gopall, opium merchant. Ramrutton Hurridass on the morning of the 28th of February at about eight o'clock came to me and brought this note (produced) and said, give us loose notes for a thousand rupee note. As it appeared to me to be a false note, I took it to the chowkey, and as we were going there Ramrutton pointed out the second prisoner Soojee in the bazaar and said that he was the man that he (Ramrutton) had received the note from. Soojee said "that he received it from another man." At about half-past eight or nine o'clock the first prisoner came to the chowkey, when Soojeemal said, "I received the note from Purshotum ;" this Purshotum denied at first but afterwards admitted that he had given the note to Soojeemal for the purpose of getting it changed for smaller notes.

Mr. Frederick Kirshner, European Police constable, on being sworn, said. On the morning of the 24th of February the three prisoners were brought to me by a Police sepoy, and the prosecutor charging the first one with having offered him a false note for one thousand rupees, and asking change for it. Ramrutton pointed to the prisoner Soojeemul and said that he had received it from him. The prisoner Soojeemul admitted that he had given it to him to get it changed, but said that he had recieved it from Purshotum. Purshotum denied having given him the note. In consequence of what he told me subsequently, I took the prisoner Purshotum to the common jail, and confronted him with Kemchund Veerchund, who said that he did give the note to the prisoner Purshotum, for the purpose of getting it changed. Purshotum said nothing. Kemchund Veerchund further stated that the note had been uttered by him and one Rychund, who was afterwards informed against at the Mazagon Police Office.

Ramrutton Hurridass, broker, stated that the prisoner Soojeemul had given him the note to get changed on the day in question.

The further hearing of the case was adjourned until Friday next.

Law Intelligence.

SUPREME COURT.—PLEA SIDE.

List of Causes for Trial this day.

EXPARTE CAUSES.

David Pierce Bramhall, *vs.* Pallonjee Jewanjee.

Byramjee Dorabjee Executor, &c. *vs.* Foolchund Hurdiall, anothers trading &c.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the matter of the Will of Gangeebhoy Saysnee deceased, *vs.* Peerbhoy Rowjee, and another Hasseem Cassum, and another.

SUPREME COURT.—PLEA SIDE.

Twenty-third Day, Tuesday, 4th March 1862.

(BEFORE A FULL COURT.)

THE MAHARAJ LIBEL CASE.

Jadunathjee Brizruttonjee, Maharaj, vs. *Kursondass Mooljee and another.*

Mr. Bayley and *Mr. Scoble*, instructed by Messrs. Collier and Leathes, for the plaintiff.

Mr. Anstey and *Mr. Dunbar*, instructed by Messrs. Acland and Prentis, for the defendants.

Mr. Bayley then rose to make a general reply to the defendant's case. The learned Counsel considered it his duty to relieve the plaintiff from the filthy charges trumpeted forth against him in the world. This was a case, so far as he could discover, unparallelled in the history of jurisprudence, and he would shew that this was not only an infamous and trumped up charge, but that the aspersions that had been uttered against the plaintiff were totally unfounded, and that no other verdict for the plaintiff must be the result. No fewer than sixty-three witnesses had been examined in this case—thirty-two for the plaintiff and thirty-one for the defendant ; of the thirty-one witnesses which defendant had called, only four spoke as to the impropriety of conduct of the plaintiff ; they were Kalloobhoy Lalloobhoy, Dr. Dhirajram, Luckmidass Khimjee, and Chuttoorbhooj. The learned Counsel asked the Court to recollect the place where this trial was going on, for, if there be any country, there was no country like India where witnesses could be so easily procured to support trumped up charges. It was said that the plaintiff had no *locus standi*, but this argument had been addressed to the Court months ago, and it could not be listened to now. The learned Counsel said that his client was here suing in his capacity of a British subject, and he referred to the 37th clause of the charter of this Court. The mere suggestion of such an objection must have shewn what little further the Counsel for the defence had in his case. To take a comprehensive view of the whole case, take the respective position of the plaintiff and the defendant at the time the plea was put upon record. Defendant must have believed that plaintiff would not break through the rules of his caste to appear in Court to give evidence. No Maharaj had sense and courage enough as Mr. Bayley's client to face the Counsel who opposed him. Plaintiff had been subpœnaed by the defendant and why was he not called by him. These charges were trumped up against the plaintiff by Kalloobhoy, Dr. Dhirajram, Lukmidass, and Chuttoorbhooj. The simple question which the Court had to determine was libel or no libel, or whether the special pleas of justification were proved or not. It was perfectly immaterial whether plaintiff had the disease or not, but the question was whether the special plea was proved or not. In the case of *Queen vs. Newnham*, there were five and twenty charges in the plea againt Dr. Kelly ; the jury found a few of the charges proved, and verdict was asked for the defendant ; Lord Campbell, however, held that the whole plea should have been proved, and that there could be no partial finding for defendant. Mr. Bayley therefore contended that unless every little allegation was proved, the defendant could not be said to have established his pleas. The Court had already expressed an opinion that there was libel and the learned Counsel hoped that it would not change that opinion. [*Mr. Justice Arnould* remarked that the Court held that opinion on the facts then before it, but since then more facts had transpired, and it was for the Court to see whether there was justifying occasion or not.] Mr. Bayley said that so far as the evidence had gone there was nothing to shew a justifying occasion. It was no justification of a libel to say that it had been previously published as a libel. As to the question of justifiable occasion, what was the relative position of the two parties ? Defendant had no acquaintance with the plaintiff, nor was he himself aware of the alleged immoralities of any of the Maharajas, with the exception that when a boy he observed some improper conduct on the part of Jeevunjee Maharaj. Defendant said in the witness-box that he did not believe in the Bhagwut Gita, but it was upon that very book that he was sworn in the box. So he came here in a different position from that of a man who sincerely believed in the sacred books. So we have defendant who does not believe in his religion, and we have plaintiff who is a sincere follower of his religion and who is in a position only inferior to Native Princes. The evidence of character called by the learned Counsel infinitely outweighed the allegations made by the witnesses for defendant. If the evidence of bad character be anything —for it is nothing—it was fully and doubly met by the evidence of good character. No man's character would be safe, if the evidence of the boys Lalloobhoy, Chuttoorbhooj, and Dhirajram, were to be believed, especially in this country where witnesses are prone to invent charges of infamous character. The evidence of these witnesses and that of the dealer in piece goods, Lukmidass Khimjee, was not entitled to credence against the evidence of a man in the position of the plaintiff and his witnesses. Previous to the publication of the libel, an acrimonious and bitter discussion was raging on the subject of religion, and attacks were made on the ancient faith by editors and young reformers. In the course of this trial, questions had been put to witnesses on religious points, and they had been asked whether they believed in plaintiff as a Gooroo or an incarnation of God ; and fault was found with their answers. But the learned Counsel observed, that it was all very well for us habituated to European modes of thinking to give a categorical answer to a question, but the universal mode for a native witness was to answer a question, in the form of a question. Plaintiff who is held in high respect by his followers has enjoyed good character ; he never committed any of the acts imputed to him ; and all the charges levelled against him had no real foundation but were mere rumours suggested by native ingenuity. The marvellous critical powers of that Calvinistic divine, Dr. Wilson, whom the learned Counsel did not give much credit, found fault with the translation of the libel and described a word to be in suspensive participle—a participle which Mr. Bayley never heard of before. From the interest which Dr. Wilson took in this case, the learned Counsel believed that he must have supplied defendant with the raw materials out of which the sixth plea was constructed. Plaintiff denied the several ridiculous acts imputed to him. Did he distribute water wrung out of his *dhotee* to his followers ? No, he said. Did he press the breast of a dying person with his foot? He said No, and he denied several such acts which were attempted to be fastened on him. Defendant himself never saw the filth and mass of obscenity which his witnesses said they heard the Maharajas to have committed. The learned Counsel said that credence should be accorded to plaintiff who is a moral and religious man, while defendant was a man of no religion and consequently not worthy of belief. It was evident that the evidence of bad character could not be true, because a person leading an open life like the plaintiff could not have committed such enormities without being known. Plaintiff held the highest rank among his sect and was treated with honors which defendant was never likely to obtain in his life. It was in evidence that he was received with much pomp and high honors by the Guicowar when he went on a visit to Baroda. The relative position in life of the plaintiff and the defendant shewed that there was rancour existing on the part of the latter who seceded from his religion. The learned Counsel therefore said that whether the publication be justifiable or not, the defendant must have believed at the time he wrote it that it was a libel and that it was not justifiable. Defendant confessed that it was true that it was a libel and that every fact in it was true. If he believed it was a libel against plaintiff only, why did he not say so in his letter in reply to the notice served upon him by plaintiff ? The learned Counsel was of opinion that defendant did believe that the libel was levelled against the plaintiff and his object was to bring him into disrepute. Defendant had ample opportunities of retracting it, but he did not avail himself of them ; on the contrary the manner in which he carried on his case shewed that he aimed at depriving plaintiff of the sympathy of the court and his followers. Plaintiff might have, if he wished, prosecuted defendant criminally for libel, but he did not do so and gave defendant every opportunity to prove his case. Under all these circumstances plaintiff was entitled to ask for heavy damages. Mr. Bayley then proceeded to address the Court in the consideration of the evidence. He said that two considerations presented themselves on the whole of the evidence, namely, that nine-tenths of the whole evidence was merely composed of hearsay, and that the small portion of it which related to the acts of plaintiff with regard to the libel comprised the testimony of four persons only. In like manner the evidence might be divided into two branches, one forming an enquiry into the doctrines of the Wallabcharya sect, and the other relating to the practices of the Maharaj. Now in considering this case, the Court would recollect the marked difference between one class of evidence and the other. As to hearsay evidence, the whole of it related to the practices of the sect and the belief of the sect as to those practices. With the exception of the plaintiff and one or two of his witnesses, there was not a single member of the Wallabcharya sect examined by the other side to give a satisfactory account of the opinions of the sect. Let us look at the class of witnesses who had been called to give evidence as to the doctrines and practices of the sect. We have Dr. Wilson, for commenting upon whom the learned Counsel was found fault with in public prints for using language which he had purposely used. Coming as a Missionary to draw people from their religion and holding a very low opinion of the Hindoo religion in general, Dr. Wilson would naturally take an unfair view of the opinions and practices of the Wallabcharya sect. Would a Roman Catholic go to a member of the Scotch Church—a Church peculiarly narrow-minded—for the purpose of gaining knowledge of the doctrines of the Church of Rome? So, is it fair to go to a person who comes to convert people to his own religion, and expect from him a candid opinion as to the practices of the Wallabcharya sect. Dr. Wilson said that the Maharajas bore a low character and given to obscene practices. The learned Counsel referred to the chapter 292 of the Penal Code which expressly provides an exception for the peculiar customs and usages of this country ; by it all obscene books and publications are made punishable by fine or imprisonment, but an exception is made for pictures and representations on the walls of temples and in religious books. Here then, said the learned Counsel, was a recognition of such pictures by the law. Defendant and Dr. Wilson were both antagonistic to the Wallabcharya belief, and consequently their evidence was not entitled to credit. The learned Counsel then said that the libel might be divided into parts ; the first part containing an historical comment on the sect, and the second, a personal attack on the Maharaj. To prove the pleas of justification, the defendant must prove first the general practices of the sect as stated in the plea, and having done that, he must prove that plaintiff was guilty of the specific acts imputed to him. The Court had to consider whether the pleas of justification were proved, and if there was any doubt as to any one of the allegations, then both the pleas must be found in favour of the plaintiff. A great part of the examination of witnesses, and arguments were directed to the point that plaintiff came here not as a man but as some thing more, but the learned Counsel asserted that plaintiff was a man and entitled to respect, and entitled to more respect than was shewn to him in the course of the trial. Plaintiff very truly described his peculiar character and stated that he was regarded as a Gooroo by his followers. It was perfectly admitted that the old Hindoo religion does not exist in its original pure state, and therefore the modern state of society did not justify Dr. Wilson in calling the Wallabcharya sect a new sect. There were mere rumours of persons who had separated from that persuasion, and there were no witnesses of extensive learning in Sanskrit, except Dr. Wilson, called to prove the alleged recent foundation of the sect. Defendant Kursundass Mooljee himself was totally ignorant of the Sanskrit language, nor was his witness Lukmidass Khimjee learned enough to pronounce an opinion on the point. Now, the learned Counsel said, this was not a sect which had sprung up within the last few years as Mormonism had done ; it was older than Protestantism, and therefore it was unfair to look from a European point of view upon those practices which even the legislature had sanctioned. There was nothing shewn in the trial that these practices had any foundation, there was only hearsay evidence upon that point, and mere rumour is not evidence. It was somewhat peculiar that Dr. Wilson with all his learning, and with all his knowledge and languages dead and alive did not draw distinction between works in Sanskrit and their version in Brijbhasa. Plaintiff, however, very properly pointed out that Brijbhasa works were not regarded as religious authorities, unless they corresponded with the Sanskrit originals. Considerable attempt had been made to blacken the character of the plaintiff in every particular. When we have a man thus abused and villified, we must look to that passage in his life with reference to the establishment of a Sanskrit school at Surat. It was established and proved beyond a doubt that he established the school and defrayed its expenses. It was no part of his religion to establish a school—a school not for teaching the obscene books, but for teaching the Sanskrit language. We have thus plaintiff in a position not inculcating immoral principles, but promoting the cause of education by establishing and assisting schools. Would the Court believe him, or believe the parcel of reformers who attack through plaintiff the religion which they have renounced. It was a remarkable circumstance that not one of the witnesses who spoke as to the personal character of the plaintiff, in any way corroborate each other. In dealing with this class of evidence, we have isolated transactions spoken to by isolated witnesses, and there is no confirmation of the testimony of one witness by that of the other. No evidence was adduced, nor an endeavour made to obtain the evidence of persons in whose presence these three witnesses saw indecent transactions take place. Plaintiff negatived these transactions, and it therefore rested with the defendant to have produced the witnesses present. The evidence of the boy Kalloobhoy Lalloobhoy, who was said to be a witness to an immoral act of the Maharaj, entirely broke down ; this boy does not relate the circumstance to his father or any other person, but he tells it only to the poet Nerbudlashunker who is antagonistic to the plaintiff. The learned Counsel then adverting to the subject of the *muntra* or dedication vow, which formed a good deal of the plea, said that, that had been entirely disproved ; the only marvel was that a great many more witnesses were not called to prove the charges against the plaintiff. Plaintiff negatived these allegations, and considering his high position, he was entitled to the consideration of the Court. With regard to Goculnathjee's commentary, the learned Counsel remarked that the poet Nerbuddashunker pronounced an opinion upon one part of it when he had not read the whole of the commentary. His opinion was worth little or nothing, for he was still a boy and had yet much to learn ; he was a poet in his own little sphere, and therefore incompetent to take a common sense view of a religious doctrine. The witness Narayen Dinanathjee had read what the poet had not read, he had read the whole of the commentary, and he expressly swore that he had not the slightest doubt that the word "Purshotum" mentioned therein, did not mean Maharaj but God, and that the dedication vow was addressed to God and not to the Maharaj. The poet ventured his reputation as a poet and said that Purshotum was the Maharaj. The *muntra* did not bear the construction put upon it by defendant's witnesses, and therefore it was perfectly reconcileable with the doctrines of the sect, shewing that plaintiff's religion was not a hypocrisy. The primary object of the dedication is not the Maharaj but God, and therefore the monstrous doctrine of dedication and the offering of wives and daughters to the Maharaj falls to the ground. This infamous attempt to prejudice the learned Counsel's client among his people and expose his religion had entirely failed. It was unfair to have put a single isolated passage in a book into the hands of a witness and try him by that selected passage, without allowing him to read the context. This was a monstrous attempt to mislead the Court upon a most material point, and shewed that the defendant and his witnesses were capable of resorting to extreme measures for the purpose of gaining this suit. Now what was the evidence as to "Rus Mundli." Most of the witnesses never heard of such a thing, and even plaintiff never heard of it. There was not a single witness on this point, except Lukmidass Khimjee who said that he was an eye-witness of the transaction of this *Mundli*. Lukmidass goes to the *Mundli* with his debauched old uncle, he sees the beds let down, the light put out, and strangers ordered to withdraw from the room. Now what occurs in the room, nobody knows, that is left to the imagination of the witness. Are we to believe the uncorroborated testimony of this witness that such monstrous acts of immorality are daily perpetrated among the Wallabcharya sect? It is very easy to change the word "Ras" into "Rus" and give a different version of the exhibition of the "Ras Mundli" which is nothing more than a dramatic representation and in which there is nothing improper. A paper had been put into plaintiff's hand, and he was asked whether the word "Rus" appeared there ; he said it did not, it was the word "Ras" and his statement was corroborated by the Interpreter of the Court. Referring to the evidence of Dr. Wilson, the learned Counsel said that there was much verbiage in his answers. Plaintiff gave direct and simple answers to questions put to him, while Dr. Wilson gave his evidence in a roundabout way, and the Court was often obliged to ask him to give direct answers. Dr. Wilson said a good deal about Krishna and the wonderful powers he exhibited when he was of premature age, but the learned Counsel remarked that Krishna was not only an object of worship among the Wallabcharyas, but among all the sects throughout India. There was nothing definite in the description of the doctrines of the Wallabcharya sect given by Dr. Wilson ; he had no clear perception of it himself. Therefore judging from his point of view, nothing was proved by that Doctor inconsistent with the common principles of morality, and there appeared nothing monstrous in the doctrines of the Wallabcharya sect. A good deal was expected from Dr. Wilson from the manner in which he trumpeted forth in the witness-box his various designations and connections with learned societies, but so far from damaging the plaintiff's case, he had given only a confused and hazy account of the Wallabcharya sect. Then it was said with doctrinal matters, that the essay on adulterine love in the "Swadharma Bodhuk Magazine" expressly sanctioned adultery. This article, the learned Counsel said, by no means inculcated the practice of adultery. The early part of the essay contained translations of stanzas from Sanskrit works and adulterine love was mentioned to illustrate the intensity of love. (Reads the translation of the essay). The learned Counsel asked if there was any thing in this article which inculcated the practice of adultery ? The only conclusion to be drawn from it was that in the same way as a woman loved her paramour, so we must with such an intensity of love, worship God. The Court would see that the justification was not, as it might have been, pointed to a particular part of the libel, but it was a justification of the whole of the libel, and that as defendant had entirely failed to make out the immoral doctrines which were alleged to have been preached by plaintiff, the justification fell to the ground. Plaintiff had shewn that the passages inculcating immoral practices were not translations from Sanskrit works and therefore not regarded as religious authorities ; consequently the defence in that point had entirely failed. Referring to the book of ten principles, the learned Counsel said that it was a mere lecture and not a work of authority. Dr. Wilson with all his learning did not give an account of this book, nor was the plaintiff aware of its existence. The learned Counsel believed that from beginning to end, the sole object of the defendant was to gain popularity by exposing the practices of the Maharajas, but in this attempt he had failed. He said that no competent person of a standing as high as that of the plaintiff, had been called by the other side to speak to the doctrines and practices of the Wallabcharya sect. Plaintiff had clearly sworn that he never allowed his followers to resort to the practices which were imputed to them in reference to him. The learned Counsel asked the Court not to judge of the case by a standard of European notions of morality and religion. Defendant had not done anything equal to what plaintiff had done, defendant was a mere publisher of a newspaper, while plaintiff had established a school and took much interest in the cause of native education. The learned Counsel said that the libel was not justified, and if one-fourth of the plea were not proved, the Court must find in favour of the plaintiff. A great many things had been introduced for the purpose prejudicing the plaintiff in the eyes of the people ; for example, the Bhattia "Bundobust" with which he had no connection whatever, nor was he pulling the strings from behind. There was no attempt or suggestion made in that "Bundobust" to prevent witnesses from giving evidence in this Court. The learned Counsel observed that all the evidence with regard to the doctrines and practices of the sect was entirely hearsay, and given by persons whose object was to mislead the Court and the people. He next contended that all the points in justification of the latter portion of the libel were not proved, and that the probabilities were in favour of the innocence of the party attacked. There was no proof that defendant at the time he wrote the article was himself aware that the facts he had put into the plea were true. Defendant learnt some of these facts from Lukmidass Khimjee which he subsequently put into the plea and Lukmidass himself admitted that he did not communicate these facts to him until after the action had been filed. Mere supposition of the immoral character of a man would not justify the publication of a libel, and subsequent knowledge of such character could not be pleaded in justification. Defendant had sworn that he had no ocular proofs of the practices of the Maharajas. The testimony of the personal immoralities of the plaintiff was confined to the three witnesses already mentioned, and that Dr. Bhawoo Dajee's evidence in no way proved what was asserted by these witnesses. Dr. Bhawoo Dajee said a good deal, but what he did not say was far more important ; he saw a little, but what he did not see was of far more importance. Because other Maharajas were of loose character, it by no means followed that plaintiff was so too. It was a remarkable circumstance that Dr. Bhawoo Dajee spoke of a conversation with plaintiff about a disease and the impression left upon his mind was that it was a venereal disease, but he did not treat it so. Now what was plaintiff's account of the disease. He said that he had been subject for years to eruptions or ulcers since he had been on a visit to Sind which is a very warm place. Supposing that plaintiff had been suffering from the bad disease, was it likely that he would have employed Lukmidass Khimjee to call Dr. Bhawoo Dajee, especially when Lukmidass held opinions at variance with his. If he did have that disease, where did he get it ? It could not have been communicated to him by any other than a public woman ; but it would be a most improbable thing for a man having such a range of female worshippers at his command to have had intercourse with a public woman. Plaintiff was by no means an ignoramus, and the examination and cross-examination he stood, must have, in Mr. Bayley's opinion, created a favourable impression in the mind of the Court. The learned Counsel made severe comments on the evidence of Dr. Dhirajram Dulsookram with reference to the disease ; he denounced it as a simple tissue of falsehoods and unworthy of belief. He then said that the evidence of acts imputed to the plaintiff had been so studiously concocted, as to require a thorough sifting. Some of the witnesses as well as the plaintiff had sworn positively that *gulall* powder was not thrown in the temple of Luxmee at Beyt and they gave reasons for that. The Court had been asked to believe that horrible and disgusting scene of Rus Mundli depicted by the witness Lukmidass Khimjee. It was an isolated fact and highly improbable one, and had received no corroboration from any of the witnesses. The learned Counsel believed the account of the scene to have been concocted by Lukmidass, and as it was so filthy and loathsome he thought it necessary to pass over it. Witness Lukmidass Khimjee was contradicted in all the specific acts of immorality on part of the plaintiff mentioned by him, and his evidence was nothing more than a tissue of falsehoods. The boy Kalloobhoy Lulloobhoy gave evidence of a similar character. He was a boy only sixteen years of age and he spoke of having had conversation with plaintiff three years ago on the subject of adultery, and remarriage of widows. Was it to be believed, asked the learned Counsel, that a boy of the age of thirteen should hold such a conversation with his Gooroo ? It was also highly improbable that he should have been allowed access into a room where plaintiff was said to have had improper intercourse with a woman. It was an isolated circumstance, and which could not be contradicted, except by the evidence of plaintiff himself. This boy Kalloobhoy appeared to be an atheist and on the same footing with the defendant. [*Mr. Anstey* interrupting.—Defendant swore that he was not an atheist]. Mr. Bayley said that for all that he would venture to call him an atheist. He said that all the three witnesses who spoke of the immoral acts of the plaintiff were in league with the defendant. Dr. Dhirajram was an intimate friend of the defendant, witness Kulloobhoy was Dr. Dhirajram's nephew, and the witness Chuttoorbhooj was once a pupil of the defendant. They had concocted the charge against the plaintiff, they were not persons of a free and independent character, nor of a high class of life. These witnesses spoke of isolated facts, each telling almost the same story, and they were not corroborated by each other or by other evidence. Upon them alone rested the evidence of the charge against plaintiff. Then came, said the learned Counsel, a good deal of evidence on the other side as to plaintiff being a man of bad character, but which carried refutation on the face of it. He ventured to say that of the thirty-one witnesses examined by the defendant, the evidence resolved into that of only three witnesses already alluded to. The learned Counsel next called the attention of the Court to the evidence on behalf of the plaintiff and said that all the witnesses gave a good character to him and most of them directly contradicted Lukmidass that *gulall* was not thrown in the temple of Luxmee. Plaintiff being a man of high character and leading an open life any improper act on his part would have been known to these witnesses. He entirely disclaimed the superhuman character ascribed to him. He gave a distinct account of the sect, and shewed that he did not believe in the Brijbhasa works unless they corresponded with Sanskrit originals. He denied that he was swung as a God, but said that he was swung as a Gooroo. He was asked as to having been examined by three doctors during the progress of the trial, and comments were made upon the fact of the medical men not having been called for examination. The learned Counsel said that in the case of *Queen vs. Palmer* for poisoning Cook, experiments had been made with poison on dogs and other animals, but Lord Campbell and the other judges refused to take that evidence. Mr. Bayley said that evidence could not be given and it is not fair to draw unfavourable inferences for having withheld it. It was never suggested by defendant or his witnesses that plaintiff was a Gooroo or preceptor of the old religion. The learned Counsel asked the Court to see whether defendant had not characterised plaintiff as a Gooroo in the libel, which he afterwards denied in the pleas. Defendant himself stated that Maharajas are in one sense preceptors of religion, and Dr. Wilson said the same thing. There was one witness on the other side on whom only the learned Counsel relied—Vinayek Luxmon Shastree of the Sudder Adawlut—so favourable was he to the plaintiff's case. This witness said that the Wallabcharya sect did not differ generally with other Hindoo sects, except in some minor points. The natural construction put upon the article of the libel by the Interpreters of the Court, Messrs. Flynn and Narayen Dinanathjee, was that it contained a personal imputation upon plaintiff, and the learned Counsel therefore asked the Court to support the evidence of its own sworn interpreters, in preference to the amateur interpreters, such as Dr. Wilson, who merely believed that it had reference to the commentary. The statement of the defendant that he did not make a personal attack upon plaintiff, falls to the ground, for, if that was not the intent, why did he not withdraw the article and tender an apology when asked to do so. As to the libel being published on a justifiable occasion, to justify it there must be circumstances in the mind of the writer, and he must have reasons to know that what he writes was true. The simple question was, was this a libel or no libel, on the plaintiff so as to lower him in the estimation of the public. If there be no justification, the law implies malice, and defendant must therefore be subjected to heavy damages for having endeavoured to blacken the character of not plaintiff only, but the whole Wallabcharya sect. The learned Counsel said that the Court was bound to assess heavy damages, considering the mass of filth and obscenity with which it had been polluted, and the endeavours made to bolster up a weak case. The Court was bound to support its translation and hold it a libel, and Mr. Bayley maintained that it was a libel without a justifiable occasion, for, defendant at the time he wrote it, had no personal knowledge of the alleged impropriety of conduct on part of the plaintiff, and he could not be justified therefore in singling out the plaintiff. On looking at the libel it would appear that there was malice on part of the defendant for he singled out the plaintiff's name, although there was nothing to justify his doing so, not having a personal knowledge of the alleged immoral acts. Mr. Bayley repeated that every single material fact in the plea of justification must be proved to find in favour of the defendant, but he said that that had not been done, and therefore plaintiff was entitled to a verdict. The whole of the issues must be found in favour of the plaintiff, if even a portion of the plea was not proved. Plaintiff had done everything in his power to meet the charge, and he had successfully met the imputation on his character which was attempted to be blasted. His antecedents, and his honesty and integrity were not to be lost sight of. The learned Counsel in conclusion asked the Court to assess heavy damages considering the malicious character of the libel, and the foul attacks made upon plaintiff in public prints during the progress of the suit.

THE COURT reserved its judgment *sine die.*

OPIUM CULTIVATION.

[FROM THE HURKARU'S SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

Sultangunge Indigo concern via Bhagulpore, 17th February 1862.

After a protracted and vexatious delay, caused by a variety of unforeseen circumstances over which of course I could exercise no control, I succeeded in leaving Bhagulpore on the 15th instant at 2 P. M. by the mail train. I reached this place in three quarters of an hour, and was received most cordially by my worthy host. The weather was very sultry, and as the carriage was small, the passengers numerous, and the rate of travelling unnecessarily cautious although along a new line, the trip was anything but a pleasant one. It was fortunately short, and my troubles were accordingly soon at an end, whilst the warmth of my host's greeting went far to make amends for the discomforts of my journey. If the country through which I passed cannot boast the possession of so many claims to beauty, or present so many ever-varying glimpses of the picturesque as that which stretches itself between Calcutta and Rajmahal, it exhibited one which could not fail to glad the eye and cheer the heart of the traveller. The broad plains on both sides of the line were rich with the young crops of rice, wheat, and other cereals, the bright emerald stretching away with the distance till the heavy foliage of the dark trees in the far interior closed the scene. And yet it was not one monotonous waste of verdure, fatiguing to the eye by its very uniformity, for whilst the difference of hue of each particular crop helped in part to diversify the scene, broad patches of the poppy with its milky petals tesselated the plain, and lent the charm of variety to the picture, to which numerous flocks of paddy-birds, wheeling their flight in different directions, and flinging their snowy plumage over bright green fields, materially contributed. On the right hand side, and in close proximity to the line I not unfrequently met with some of the most beautiful "topes" of mangoe trees, which it has ever been my lot to see. Shooting up in each other's immediate vicinity, these glorious trees, splendid in growth and rich in foliage, fling their stalwart arms around each others in an embrace so close, that the rays of the noontide sun can do no more than just glisten through an occasional opening in the branches, and checker the dull earth beneath with golden lance-heads. Several of the poor people in these parts who are employed as labourers on the line, have taken advantage of the refreshing shade which these topes afford from the glare and heat of a tropical sun, and have constructed small and rude, yet not unsightly, sheds composed of straw and bamboo, just high enough to enable them to crawl in. Squatted on their haunches in different directions, their swarthy figures very airily clad, and looking duskier still through the smoke in which they were enveloped, they were busy preparing their mid-day meal, whilst their wives and daughters flitted about hither and thither procuring the necessary ingredients from certain earthen pots suspended one above another in nets attached to the lower boughs of the friendly trees, forming altogether a thoroughly Indian scene.

The house in which I write this is beautifully situated on the summit of a high piece of ground, commanding a magnificent view of the country around it for miles. Just before me is the mighty Ganges, very broad in these parts during the rains, but at present divided into many shallow streams by several sand banks which she has thrown up here. Some of these present their bleak breast to the skies and dazzle the eye of the spectator with their painful whiteness, whilst others are under the care of the husbandman, and are already covered over with joyous green crops. The view on the water, which would otherwise be flat and lifeless, is enlivened by the presence of several country craft seen toiling in the distance patiently against the stream, and presenting to the southerly breeze numerous sails of almost every conceivable dimension and figure, but all so marvellously torn and ragged, that you are filled with perplexity as to what supernatural agency it is by which the several pieces are held together. On my right, as I glance down the stream, my eye is greeted by the celebrated Rocks of Jhungeerah, topped by the quaint-looking, ancient little, conical pill box, which contains the God Maha Deo and his depraved ministers. These rocks are insulated masses, rising fifty to sixty feet above the water, their crevices and rifts being filled with stunted trees. I visited the place yesterday with my kind host, who was good enough to place his elephant at my disposal. At the base of the pile on which the temple stands, the larger masses of rock of which it is composed bear on their surfaces various carvings and sculptures, representations of Shiva, Maha Deo, and other Hindoo deities, all very stiff and very ugly, and all staring at the river and at your humble servant with all their might and main. The ascent to the temple is steep and rugged, the steps irregular and of irregular dimensions, but you are amply repaid for your trouble in scrambling up when you get at the top and behold the entire country stretched as it were at your feet, presenting a panorama not easily forgotten. The great river stretching its vast length along like a huge leviathan ; the crowds of devotees, dressed in divers and generally glaring colors, performing their ablutions on the bank, and purchasing diminutive phials in which to carry the water of the sacred stream to their distant village homes ; the native boats contending painfully against the stream with sail and oar ; the husbandman and his cattle, dwarfed by the distance to one-fourth of their size, patiently tilling the grateful soil, the former bending over his plough as he drives it into the earth ; the fish-hawk darting suddenly into the river and bearing his scaly prize with screams of triumph to his eyrie ; the distant tinkle of the bells attached to the necks of cows and buffaloes grazing on the fields ; the flocks of wild ducks, sweeping away into the distance in the shape of an irregular arc, their hoarse quack falling heavily on the ear—all these make you linger on the summit of that sterile rock, although the sun is getting more and more oppressive with every succeeding minute.

Since I last wrote to you my time has not been idly wasted. I have been diligently securing reliable information in connection with the duty on which I have been detached, and to this end have freely operated on "all sorts and conditions of men." I have availed myself of every source of intelligence within my reach, and have accepted with equal alacrity the evidence of those who advocate, as of those who denounce, the system which at present obtains in the cultivation of opium. I must in justice confess that the statements of both parties have been marked by singular moderation and candor. I have endeavoured to the best of my ability to pass in review before me, dispassionately and conscientiously, the whole of the evidence I have gleaned, and to subject the assertions *pro* and *con* to a careful and cautious analysis. The precipitate that I have now obtained tells heavily against the system which I have been deputed to open up.

The remunerative nature of the cultivation is freely admitted on all sides, but the character of the Agency which is brought to bear on the cultivator cannot be too severely condemned. Its subtle and searching tyranny leaves neither individual nor homestead unvisited. All who have had any experience of India will allow, that a native's worst enemy is a brother-native, and this axiom reserves a dreadful illustration in the every day conduct of the sable officials attached to the Opium Department. But for these moral harpies, not only would the ryots cultivate poppy with alacrity, but they would prove willing instruments for inducing thousands of their neighbours to "put their hands to the plough" for a similar purpose, and not "look back." But let me leave generalities and descend to particulars.

And first as to the subject of advances. A Khattadar—but I must explain *in limine* what a Khattadar is. The word "*Khatta*" means "ledger," and the man who receives advances for distribution among ryots or Asamies, (they are convertible terms) who have engaged, or are stated to have engaged, to sow poppy, has his name entered in the ledger of the Opium Department, and thus becomes a "*Khattadar*." Well, this man, who is always, and as a matter of course, in league with the Amlah of the Agency, proceeds to the Agency, where he receives an advance of say, 200 Rupees, for cultivating a certain number of beeghas. He states that certain ryots have consented to such a cultivation, and mentions the names of the parties amongst whom the advance in question is to be rateably apportioned. Now it is almost invariably the case that these men, who are represented as being prepared to grow poppy, have neither been spoken to nor consulted in a matter in which they are so deeply interested, and it is not therefore surprising that they refuse to fulfil engagements to which they were at no time parties. They are quietly told, that it is the will of the "*Hakim*" that they should cultivate poppy, that the money has been advanced for this particular purpose, and they are finally asked, whether, in the event of their persisting in their recalcitration, they are prepared to pay the costs of a quarrel with the Sircar ? Then the whole influence of Gomashtahs, Khattadars, Zillahdars, Peons, Chuprassees, &c., is brought to bear on the helpless wretches, and we who know the character of a poor, ignorant, and timid ryot can easily picture him yielding in despair to a torrent against which he cannot make head and from which he cannot escape. To resolve against what he believes to be the will of an intangible but irresistible power, fills the prospect before him with all manner of vague and shadowy horrors, and under their withering influence, he slowly succumbs to the Khattadar. This is what you and the public are to understand by the term "compulsory cultivation"—a man is virtually taken by the throat and compelled to do that which he has no mind to. This is scene the first.

Let me turn the mirror slightly and present you with another scene. When the Asamee yields to the pressure which has been brought to bear on him, he is not therefore, or by any means, free from the fangs of the Khattadar. On the contrary his sorrows and trials are only about to begin. He asks for his advance—and learns to his consternation that the lion's share of the sum paid by the Department for him to cultivate opium, has already been divided between the Khattadar and the native official at the Agency by whom it was disbursed ; so that the ill-starred man, who in the first instance is compelled to sow poppy, is in the next, defrauded of a portion of even that small sum to which he is fairly entitled, and which the Department believes that he receives. You have here a specimen of the manner in which the native officials at the Agency, and the native agents of the department play into each others hands to the detriment of the miserable cultivator. But his tale of suffering does not end here.

Here is another scene. When his opium has been brought to the "Factory" to be tested and paid for, it is not unusual for him to be told by one of the Amlah, who for his own advantage is in league with the Khattadar, that a portion of the drug has been condemned after careful examination and declared to be "second class" quality, whereas it has happened in several instances, that it has been passed by the Official Examiner and *paid for* as Opium of the *first* class. The difference in value is then shared in equal portions by the Khattadar and his colleague in roguery ! The Asamee is thus compelled first to sow poppy, he is then cheated out of a portion of his advances, and he is now swindled out of a part of the value of his Opium !

Is it any wonder then that the Asamees should pray to be allowed to deal with the Agent direct ? In the Europeans attached to the department they have every confidence and they feel, that if by the fallibility of man's judgment a hardship should ever be committed, their condition even then would be absolutely blissful compared to that which it is at present. It might be asked, why the people who are thus incessantly defrauded at every turn, do not complain to the Chief European official in the department. The answer is simple —because, before a ryot can obtain access to any official who has the power to give him redress or investigate his case, he must pay for every inch of the way he travels to the presence of that official. It is the interest of the Sherishtadar and his myrmidons to keep such unpleasant and dangerous visitors from the neighbourhood of the Huzoor, and it is never a difficult matter to effect their purpose. Besides which there are some of these Sub-Deputy Opium Agents who refuse to receive complaints in their private residences, and always insist on the poor man's going to the Cutcherry and formally filing his statement. The ryot well knows that he will never be allowed to come within a hundred yards of the threshold of Court. Every Magistrate, every individual who has had anything to do with our Mofussil Courts knows that complainants of a character so troublesome to the rapacious Amlah, never succeeded in obtaining access to the European officer who can and will protect them from the insatiable greediness of his subordinates. What can be done in a Civil or Criminal Court can as effectually be done in that of an Opium Agent. The ryot finds himself surrounded by a perfect *chevaux de frise* of difficulties, and accordingly sits down in sullen despair.

My letter has grown to a greater length than I anticipated—but take another picture which concludes the ryot's eventful history. In my last I told you that in the event of bad seasons and failure of crops, the "advance of this year becomes an outstanding of next year, which, if seasons continue bad, keeps accumulating." I should have added that this is the exception, and a very rare one, to the general rule, which is, to *sell the ryot out, stock, block, and everything*. An unfortunate Asamee, who in consequence, of a hailstorm or other unforeseen cause fails to gather in a crop sufficiently good to enable him to refund the advances he has received, is visited by the khattadar, who insists on his immediately mortgaging his bullocks, and his ploughs for a certain period, with which he must make good by any means possible, the monies he has received ; when, in the first instance, he was *compelled* to take them under the influences to which I have already alluded. The time expires, and the miserable wretch, notwithstanding all his exertions, has not succeeded in begging, borrowing, or stealing the required sum, and of course acknowledges as much to the inexorable khattadar who is in reality the *fons et principium* of all his misery. The plough—oxen and plough are therefore incontinently seized, and conveyed to the Agency, where they are sold by public outcry under the order of the Agent, the money thus recovered, is flung into the coffers of the Department. And if the amount thus realised should not be equal to that which the ryot has to pay, every article he has in his miserable homestead is mercilessly seized and sold till the "uttermost farthing" has been paid. Is this not "pitiful ?" Is it not "wondrous pitiful ?" Does not one's gorge rise against it ? How say you Messieurs of the Opium Department ? Deprived of his little all, and his means of future subsistence, the ryot returns to his desolate hearth and his prostrate household gods, and gazing at the bleak prospect before him, questions whether there is an All-seeing Eye above, and a Providence merciful to the children of men.

Indian Intelligence.

THE DECCAN.

The Governor of Bombay has offered the appointment of Garrison Surgeon at Bombay to Dr. Fraser, the Civil Surgeon at Poona.—*Poona Observer, March* 3.

BENGAL.

The Bhooteahs are carrying their impudence to a pretty pass. On the supposition that Darjeeling was denuded of troops and defenceless, they sent to the Superintendent, desiring him to forward to them at once Rs. 2000, threatening, that, should he not, on the instant, comply with their demand, they would come and take it. Our correspondent from whose letter we gather the above, adds that a message was returned to the effect that "they were welcome to come for it." However appropriate such a reply might be from a private individual, to demands of Brigands or gentry of their class, coming from a representative of the British government it would be so undignified, so opposed to the exalted position occupied by the agents of government, that we supposed him to be writing figuratively. Had the Bhooteahs, however, carried their threat into execution they would have met with a reception far from that anticipated by them ; for the troops which had been despatched from Dinapore were daily expected to reach the station, and they would have been found far from pleasant customers by the Bhooteahs. The weather is described as delightful, no sickness of any kind prevalent. The Reverend Mr. Templeman had arrived at Darjeeling and assumed pastoral charge of the station, and Dr. Earle was to succeed Dr. Collins in medical charge. The Bishop of Calcutta, and the successor to Dr. Campbell both shortly expected. A decision has been arrived at by the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal of no small importance to litigants in the Darjeeling Courts. Hitherto there has been no appeal, but Mr. Grant has decided that, for the future, appeals may be made to the Judge of Dinagepore. This may, and doubtless will, cause some sensation at Darjeeling, when litigation has been pursued to some extent of late, arising out of a faulty deed of partnership. A girl's school of some pretensions is about to be established at Darjeeling by Mrs. Dupuis, for some years the conductress of a school of high reputation at Mussoorie and the announcement has been received with considerable satisfaction in the settlement. Punkabaree, it appears, is not so devoid of attractions as the *Hurkaru's* correspondent would lead us to suppose ; nor is the place still under the authority of Soondur Sing, who died some twelve months since. We gather that there are stores to considerable extent and value deposited at Punkabaree, which is the depôt whence Darjeeling is supplied ; and at the present time there are one or more European warrant or non-commissioned officers located there in charge of stores ; to say nothing of the Superintendent and his Assistants on one of the most extensive and valuable tea plantations in that part of India.—*Englishman, Feb.* 25.

THE PUNJAB.

We understand that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is expected at Government House, Lahore, to-morrow.—*Lahore Chronicle, Feb.* 26.

On Sir Sydney Cotton vacating the command of the Peshawur Division, there is some probability, we understand, of Colonel Haythorne, the Adjutant General being appointed his successor.—*Id.*

Indian Press.

SOLDIERS' GRIEVANCES.

(*From the Oude Gazette, Feb.* 26.)

We expressed a hope, in a late article on soldiers' grievances, that our cotemporaries would assist us in advocating the cause which had pressed itself on our attention, and which, with the somewhat meagre data at our disposal, we had endeavoured to press on the attention of our rulers. It has given us great pleasure to find that, that hope was not expressed in vain, and that our cotemporaries have, with the exception of the smaller ones, lent us the aid we had solicited. The Calcutta, Madras, Poona and Bombay journals have reprinted our articles on the subject, and to the *Hurkaru*, the *Times of India*, the *Madras Times*, the *Bombay Gazette*, the *Deccan Herald*, and the *Poona Observer*, our—rather the soldier's—thanks are specially due. On the score of ventilation, therefore, the domestic discomforts and social requirements of the soldier, need no longer remain unattended to by the authorities, who have thus been made fully acquainted with them. There is a mistaken impression abroad, created, perhaps by the familiar sight of red coats in the larger stations, that the soldier holds in society a position the reverse of that of the proverbial "Jack," and that he revels in all play and no work. A soldier's life is often called an idle life, and we are afraid that many young fellows who enter the army entertain the popular opinion. Idle it is in the sense that it produces nothing—neither corn, nor wine, nor vegetables, nor hardware, nor textile fabrics. But it is not an idle life in any other sense. A soldier works very hard—if by work be understood fatiguing exertion. It looks very pretty and very easy to stand sentry, or to go through a series of evolutions ; but the critics would find the guard mounting rather wearisome, and the evolutions decidedly tiresome. If these were all that a soldier has to do, however, there would be some ground for the popular delusion. They are not all. A soldier has to keep his arms, his accoutrements, his home clean and neat, or has to go on fatigue duty : in fact, we are assured, that he leads a life as busily employed, at least, as the majority of men, and earns the pay he receives from the State as much as a labourer or a mechanic earns his. This, however, is truer of England than of India. But it has been said, and we have often thought so ourselves, too, that soldiers are not sufficiently employed, and that want of employment leads to a plentitude of crime.

True, the annals of the army contain heavy calendars, heavy with crimes committed by soldiers ; but we do not know why soldiers should be expected to be more moral than other folk, while we do know that there are reasons why they should be less so : one reason being that many of the worst specimens of the worst classes enter the army. These men, employed or unemployed, would all the same commit crimes. These are they who are not only criminal themselves, but the cause of criminality in others—the little leaven which leaveneth the whole ; and they are precisely the kind of men who, in civil life, persist in a criminal career. Nevertheless, it does not follow, that the soldiers who shy caps at their officers, or shoot their officers, or engage in riotous affrays, belong to the criminal classes. Drink, a diseased mind, an oversensitiveness, a heated imagination, all account for this. Now, we are not inclined to think, that additional work would diminish either the offences of the inbred criminal, or of those offenders who, otherwise well-disposed, yield to temptation. We have even heard it said, that our soldiers should, during certain seasons of the year, be employed on public works, because the Roman legions made roads ; but how would this prevent the soldier, who must have some leisure hours, from spending the extra money he would earn in drink and other excesses. It is not by making the soldier's life one of imprisonment with hard labour, that you can reduce crime in the army to a minimum. That process does not even answer with convicts. The secret of success lies in the happy proportions kept up between work and play, work and recreation. It would be idle to deny, that in India the soldier has a great deal of spare time : much of what he has to do for himself at home, is here done for him by servants, while the climate is fatal to the indulgence of much out-door recreation for more than four or five months in the year. Profitable and attractive occupation for this spare time must, therefore, be found for him in the barrack-room. Primarily, of course, every soldier should be instructed in his business, which is seldom done with the zeal and attention that it ought to be. Whatever amount of work is needful to accomplish, that he should perform. Not only the hours, but the seasons ought to be economized : thus, in winter, a soldier, besides the ordinary routine of drill, fatigue, sentry, barrack employment, should go through a course of instruction which would teach him how to handle the pick and the spade : how to throw up a field work—to barricade a road or a bridge—to convert a village into a redoubt ; and how, also, to make a road, if need be : while during the hot months, tailoring, tinkering, cobblering, carpentering—all as useful accomplishments in soldiers as in professionals—might very advantageously in all respects occupy his spare time in the barrack-room. The non-commissioned officers, especially, should be taught these things, not as extra labour, but as part of their professional education. If that were done, many lives in war would be saved, and the Engineers would find their own power tripled when called into action. But, again, the teaching of these things should not be made very irksome, and a man who had been thoroughly instructed should be worried no further. At the same time, the tendency to commit crime should be encountered by adroit provisions for the recreation and amusement of the soldier. The thing is to keep the soldier, when not at work, in a state of healthy and moderate excitement, and whatever innocently does that, however trivial it may appear to the useful knowledge professors, should be encouraged. Some men might be permitted to work at their trades, and not only should no outcry about interfering with the industry of non-soldiers be tolerated, but leisure and other means should be afforded those deserving men to pursue their respective callings. A soldier has just as much right to work at his trade, provided he does not neglect his duties, as a manufacturer has to write a book, or a mechanic to cultivate a garden. The question is not whether soldiers have a right to work at their trades, but whether it would be wise and practicable to employ them. In our opinion, it is healthy and rational recreation, and not work that soldiers want, least of all work not in the way of their profession. Any thing that contributes to the benefit of the soldier, is necessarily shared in by his wife, who in nine cases of ten is capable of helping him in his industrial pursuits. If a soldier's wife cannot in this country follow her husband in a campaign, she can at least help to lighten his labours in quarters, and assist in the execution of those works, the proceeds of which would tend to the enhancement of their mutual comforts. Give the soldiers, then, lots of work, lots of recreation, lots of wives, lots of wholesome food—taking care, at the same time, that none of these gifts are abused—and make a sufficient provision for their widows and orphans, and you will have a happy, as you have indeed now a contented, army—less haunted by the demon of crime.

English Press.

AMERICAN CONTRACTORS AND THEIR DOINGS.

(*From the Manchester Guardian, January* 29.)

Some pleasant exposures were made in the House of Representatives, at Washington, on the 13th, by Mr. Dawes, a member of the Committee appointed to investigate recent government contracts. This gentleman said :—

The very first contract entered into by this government, after the troops had left their homes, in April last, to defend the capital—a contract entered into for cattle—was entered into with a man well known in this and in the other branch of Congress, for the last ten years, as an old stipendiary—one of the class of men who, in times past, made their money by such operations as buying the certificates of members for books at a discount, and then charging the full amount. The contract was made so that the first 2,200 head of cattle furnished was charged at a rate which enabled their original contract to sublet it in 24 hours after to a man in New York who did know the price of beef, so that he put into his pockets, without stirring from his chair, $32,000, and the men who actually furnished the cattle in question put into their pockets $26,000 more, so that the contract under which these 2,200 head of cattle were furnished to the army was so made that the profit of $58,000 was realised over the fair market price. Poorly as the army is shod to-day, a million of shoes have already been worn out, and a million more are being manufactured ; and yet upon every one of these there has been a waste of 75c. Three quarters of a million of dollars have been already worn out, and another three quarters of a million of dollars upon shoes is now being manufactured. In that department of the government, contracts have been so plenty that government officials have gone about the streets with their pockets filled with them, and of which they made presents to the clergymen of their parishes, and with which were healed old political sores and cured political feuds. Even the telegraph has announced that high public functionaries have graced the love feasts which were got up to celebrate these political reconciliations, thus brought about while the hatchet of political animosity was buried in the grave of political confidence, and the national credit crucified among malefactors. We have reported to us the first fruits of these contracts. A regiment of cavalry lately reached Louisville 1,000 strong, and the board of army officers there have condemned 485 out of the 1,000 horses as utterly worthless. The man who examined these horses declared, upon his oath, that there was not one of them that was worth $20. They were blind, spavined, ringboned, afflicted with the heaves, with the glanders, and with every disease that horseflesh is heir to. These 485 horses cost the government, before they were mustered into the service, $58,200, besides more than an additional $1,000 to transport them from Pennsylvania to Louisville, where they were cast off. There are 83 regiments of cavalry today. It takes $250,000 to put one of these regiments on foot before it moves. $20,000,000 have thus been expended on these cavalry regiments before they left the encampments where they were mustered into service, and hundreds and hundreds of these horses have been condemned and sent back to Elmira, and to Annapolis, and to this city, to spend the winter. Any day hundreds of them can be seen round this city chained to trees where they were left to starve to death. An ex-governor from one state offered to an ex-judge of another state 5,000 dollars to get him permission to raise one of these regiments of cavalry, and when the ex-judge brought back the commission, the ex-governor takes it to his room at the hotel, while another plunderer sits at the keyhole watching like a mastiff, while he inside counts up 40,000 dollars profit on the horses, and calculates 20,000 dollars more upon the accoutrements and on the other details of furnishing these regiments. In addition to the arms in the hands of the 600,000 soldiers in the field, there are numerous outstanding contracts made with private individuals—not made upon advertisement, not made with the knowledge of the public, but made by ex-members of Congress, who know no more of the difference between one class of arms and another than does a Methodist minister. There are outstanding contracts for the manufacture of Springfield muskets, the first one of which cannot be delivered in six months from this day. There is a contract for the supply of 1,090,000 muskets, at 28 dollars a piece, when the same quality of muskets are manufactured at Springfield for 13 dollars 50 cents a piece ; and an ex-member of Congress is now in Massachusetts, trying to get machinery made by which he will be able to manufacture in some six months hence, at 21 dollars a piece, those rifled muskets manufactured to-day in that armoury for 13 dollars 50 cents. Not only has the 20,000,000 dollars appropriated for contracts last session been absorbed, but $17,000,000 put upon it. On the 21st of April, in the city of New York, there was organised a corps of plunderers of the Treasury. $2,000,000 were entrusted to a poor unfortunate, honest, but entirely incompetent, editor of a paper in New York to dispense in the best manner he could. Straightway this gentleman began to purchase linen pantaloons, straw hats, London porter, dried herrings, and such like provisions for the army, till he had expended in this way $390,000 of the money, and then he got scared and quit.—(Laughter.) One contractor is pledged the payment of seven dollars a cord for all the wood delivered to the different commands, wood collected after the labour of the soldiers themselves had cut down the trees to clear the ground for their batteries ; and then this contractor employs the army waggons to draw it to the several camps, and he has no further trouble than to draw his seven dollars for a cord, leaving the government to draw the wood.—(Laughter.) It costs two millions of dollars every day to support the army in the field. A hundred millions of dollars have thus been expended since we met on the 22nd day of December, and all that time the army has been in repose. What the expenditure will increase to when that great day shall arrive when our eyes shall be gladdened with a sight of the army in motion, I do not know. Another hundred millions will go with the hundreds more I have enumerated. The treasury notes issued in the face of these immense outlays, without a revenue from customhouses, from land sales, from any source whatever, is beginning to pall in the market. Already have they began to sell at 6 per cent discount at the tables of the money changers ; at the very time, too, that we here exhibit the singular spectacle of fraud, and of a struggle with the Committee of Ways and Means itself, in an endeavour to sustain the government of the country. Already the sutler—that curse of the camp—is following the paymaster, as the shark follows the ship, buying up for four dollars every five dollars of the wages of the soldiers paid to them in treasury notes. It is impossible that the Treasury of the United States can meet, and continue to meet, this state of things sixty days longer, and an ignominious peace must be submitted to unless we see to it that the credit of the country is sustained by the conviction that we will trust as traitors not only those who are bold and manly enough to meet us face to face in the field of strife, but all those who clandestinely and stealthily suck the lifeblood from us in this mighty struggle.

In the *Times'* city article we find a summary of some additional charges made against leading politicians of the model republic :—

Among the high officials against whom the most gross charges of corruption are broadly levelled is the Secretary of the Navy, who so recently distinguished himself by his eager approval of Captain Wilkes. On a motion for building 20 mail-clad gunboats, Mr. Hale, senator, announced that the Committee on Naval Affairs had recommended, as an amendment, that instead of the work being entrusted to the Secretary of the Navy, the President should be authorised to take it in charge, it being the object of the Committee by this recommendation to cast censure on the Secretary of the Navy, for his course with regard to certain purchases of vessels lately effected at New York. It was objected, however, that the Secretary of the Navy was in fact but "a clerk of the President," and that therefore, this arrangement would have no effect. "If," said one of the senators from Kentucky, "the Secretary of the Navy could not explain or excuse his conduct, he was then a disgraced official, and the President who keeps such a man in office is not more worthy of confidence than such an official." On another occasion, on a petition being presented from citizens of Pennsylvania to the effect that "great frauds having been perpetrated on the Treasury by the appointment of Mr. Cummings by Mr. Cameron, the secretary of war, and the appointment of Mr. Morgan by Mr. Welles" (the secretary of the navy), a statute should be enacted to prevent such mischief for the future, a bill was introduced and referred to a Committee to punish fraud on the Treasury with fine and imprisonment and ten years' hard labour. In the House of Representatives, on a motion of Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, for £3,000 in addition to £60,000 already voted, for printing bank notes, a member impressed upon the House that it was "their duty to bring to trial and execution those who have been plundering the Treasury from time to time. He regarded such characters as equally guilty with those who are endeavouring to overthrow the government, and they should be sent to Fort Lafayette." Again it was remarked, "we may overthrow the rebels, but the sappers and miners at work on the Treasury will bring us to bankruptcy, so that we may not be able to sustain ourselves." The vote for the sum asked was accordingly refused. And while almost the entire time of the Federal Congress is thus occupied similar scenes on a less ample scale are taking place in the state legislatures, and especially in that of New York, where also the printing contracts appear to be among the special objects of suspicion. As a general rule, the officials implicated bear the attacks against them without much exhibition of sensitiveness, and as if they were conscious that their accusers were simply and naturally becoming impatient to have a like chance. Resignations, however, sometimes became necessary. Meanwhile, not a practical suggestion for real economy is urged from any quarter. The army is on as grand a scale as ever, "preparing to advance" in all directions ; and Mr. Chase, the secretary of the Treasury, notwithstanding the casual aspersions cast upon him, is described from his boldness in creating money out of paper to be "a worthy successor of Alexander Hamilton, of whom Webster said, 'He touched the corpse of public credit, and it sprang into life.'"

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A strong Chesnut Draught Horse, Harness, Saddles, &c. &c.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND HORSE, BROUGHAM, &c.

On SATURDAY the 22nd instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at his house, Grant Road, near the Theatre, the household furniture, &c. of a gentleman proceeding to England, comprising Dining, Drawing Room, and Toilet Tables, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Dining, Drawing Room and Easy Chairs with and without arms, Cupboards, Clothes and Gown presses, Wash hand Tables, Side Board, Screens, a very handsomely Carved large sized Blackwood four-post Bedstead, Camp and Childrens' ditto, sets of Silver Spoons and Forks, plated ditto, Glass and Queensware, beautiful Engravings in Maple and Gilt Frames, Hanging and Pedestal Argand Lamps, a very superior large sized Slate Bagatelle Table with India Rubber Cushions complete, a good grand Square German Piano, a pair of large Elaborately Carved Ebony Easy Chairs, a very richly worked Lady's Writing Table, China Camphorwood Chests of Drawers, brass bound fitted with Bramah locks of better than the usual quality.

AUCTION SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the Apollo Bunder, at 3 P. M. the following:—

A PLEASURE BOAT,

Built of Teak, schooner rigged, dimensions 31½ feet by 7½ feet, Copper fastened, with her Mast, Sails, Anchor, &c. as she lies off the Bunder.

A LAUNCH,

Teak built, 27½ feet by 8½ feet, with her Oars, Mast, Yard, Sail, &c. as she lies off the Bunder.

A CUTTER,

Built of Teak, 22 feet by 6½ feet, with her Mast and Sails as she lies off the Bunder.

MECHANICS' BUILDING COMPANY SHARES.

Offers will be entertained by the undersigned for a few of these Shares.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

PORT WINE

Of unexceptionable quality, if taken in larger quantities than 5 dozens at a time, Rs. 16 per dozen, otherwise Rs. 17 per dozen. Sample bottles Rs. 1-8 each.

MARTELL'S DARK BRANDY.

A few cases of this celebrated Brandy for sale at Rs. 21 per dozen, to close an account.

GINGER WINE

Of superior quality, Rs. 13-8 per dozen.
Superior Gauze Flannel, one Rupee per Yard.
CRAWFORD & Co.
No. 3, Marine Street, Bombay, 6th March 1862.

FOR SALE.

A DOG CART, fitted with moveable Buggy Hood, and Umbrella Pole, with or without Horse and Harness. Apply to "J. S.," Office of this Paper.

FINEST EDINBURGH OATMEAL.

IN TINS of 7 lbs. prepared expressly for McCombie, & Wright, Bombay, by Messrs. Hamilton and Arthur, Clyde Grain Mills, Glasgow.
For Sale at the Rooms of
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

HERBERT & Co.

HERBERT & CO., Rampart Row, beg to call the attention of all lovers of good Music, to their superior stock of Harmoniums, the large consignment received per Ship *Windsor Castle* has met with unqualified praise—some of the Instruments are of a novel construction and seldom imported to this country. Their prices range between Rs. 150 and 1200 each.
Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

L. PERRETT.

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MAKER, No. 20, Medow Street, has just received a new and splended assortment of London and Geneva made GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, JEWELLRY of superior quality, and the latest fashion, consisting of Rings, Broaches, Bracelets, Watch Chains, &c.; &c.; also an Invoice of MUSICAL BOXES, of various description and size.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

ENGLISH MADE SADDLERY RECEIVED EX "EARLY DAWN," FROM LONDON.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE has received for Sale on Commission, from London, a few sets of Plated and Covered Mounted Carriage and Gig or Dog Cart Harness, also a very few Gentlemen's light and small sizes real Hogskin's Hunting Saddles and Bridles, complete with requisites, together with a few pairs of Overland Trunks, with Patent Locks and Keys.

The above will be sold cheap to effect a quick sale, and any orders from Outstations will be executed with prompt attention.

LAMPS! LAMPS!!

Received by the Ship "Laurel."

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE has received for Sale on Commission, from London, a few pairs of Double (or heavy plated) Plated Brougham, Phaeton, and Gig Lamps, with Sockets of the most approved sizes and newest pattern, and together with a few real highly finished and neatly painted Childrens' Single-seated Perambulators with Hoods.

Orders from Outstations shall be executed with prompt attention, accompanied with the usual remittance or reference in Bombay.

A Rifle Officer's Sword, nearly new, by Wilkinson, of Pall Mall.

A Set of six best Plated Hot Water Plates.

An Infantry Officer's New Regulation Sword Bel with Plate, 19th Regiment N. I., quite new.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE,
Auctioneer, Medow Street.
Bombay, 6th March 1862.

BENNETT & Co.'s ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEEKLY SALE.

ON SATURDAY next, the 8th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the concerned, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, Twist, &c.

On account of the concerned,

381 Iron Kegs of White Lead.
895 " " Black Paint.
25 " " Red do.
25 " " Blue do.
23 " " Green do.
22 " " Yellow do.

AT 1 P. M.

A Bullock Cart with pair of Kanganne Bullocks.
A Grey Mare used for riding or driving.
Any Carriages, or Horses offering.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 6th March at 4 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Goastadjace Sooklajee, trustee to the Estate of the late Jemsetjee Pallanjee, Coachman, all that two Huts or premises and parcel of Ground, situate, lying and being without the Fort walls of Bombay, at a place called, or known, by the names second Coomarwadda Street, or Chuckla, covered with tiles, standing upon the Fazendaree Ground of the Portuguese Church of N. S. de Esperance, of Bombay, containing by admeasurement in breadth the ground of the both Huts 25 feet, and in length 64 feet, and being numbered into the Church Book for Quit and Ground rent Bills Nos. 32 & 33, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 9, and bounded as follows:—On the East by public street, on the West by a vacant spot of ground belonging to Esmall Kavany, on the North by the house of Coover Kusbeen, and on the South by a vacant spot of ground belonging to Foolchund Cupporchund.

ALSO ON THE SAME DAY AT 5 P. M.

All that Messuage, Tenement or Dwelling-House, situate without the Fort walls of Bombay, in Coomarwadda Street, and standing upon the Fazendaree Ground, belonging to Church of N. S. de Esperance, of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of assessment under No. 12, containing 10 feet in breadth and 70 feet in length, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the East by the public street called Chuckla or Coobarwadda Street, on the West by the house of Esmail Khanjee, on the North by the house of Foolchund Bunia, and on the South by the house of Jeevun Narron Bhundaree.

For further particulars apply to the Auctioneers.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., ON MALABAR HILL.

On THURSDAY the 10th April next Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at his residence, Malabar Hill, the Household Furniture, Carriages and Horses, &c., of the Reverend F. J. SPRING.

AT 1 P. M.

A four-seated open Carriage, with a pair of good going Bay Arab Harness and Horses, and a Kurrachee Cow.

Catalogues will be printed, and the property will be on view from MONDAY the 7th proximo.

Full particulars will appear hereafter.

SALE OF IRONMONGRY, HARDWARE, &c. &c.

In re Dattoo Parpia, an Insolvent. By order of the Official Assignee.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 12th instant, at 2 P. M. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, outside the Fort, in a Godown in the Chawl of Hubibbhoy Ebrahambhoy, near Jackeria's Musjid, the undermentioned, viz. large and small Nails, Hinges, Hooks, Hoes, Pickaxes, Springs Round and Square, Bars, Weights, Scale Beam, Screws, Hand Saws, Dammer Pans, Crow Bars, &c.

Also at a Godown at Khoja's New Musjid, a quantity of Old Iron.

AUCTION SALE OF A FURNISHED BUNGALOW AT MATHERAN HILL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY, the 15th March next, at 2 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, an excellent airy, and commodious Bungalow belonging to COMMODORE WELLESLEY, C.B., situated in a most delightful spot, amply furnished with Outhouses, Cook-room, &c. &c.

For full particulars, and conditions of Sale apply to the Auctioneers, at their Office, in No. 5, Forbes Street, Fort.

SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT BREACH CANDY.

On MONDAY, the 10th March, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, at Breach Candy, the valuable Household Furniture, Plate, Plated, Glass and Queen's Ware, Carriages, Horses, &c, of ROBERT STRONG, Esq., (proceeded to England), the same comprises rich Cut Glass Ware, Vine leaf pattern Decanters, handsome real Old China, Dinner, Dessert and Breakfast Sets, a set of King's Pattern Silver Ware for 18, handsome Plated Dish Covers, 8 in a set, Round and Oblong Hot Water Curry Dishes, Double branched Candlesticks, Cake and Bread Baskets, Claret Mug, Cruet, Egg, Pickle, and Liquor Stands, Salvers, Dessert Knives, and Forks, "Mappin's Cutlery, Carved Blackwood Furniture, such as Circular, Card, Pier, Dining, Writing, and other Tables, Sofa, Conversation, and Tete à Tete Couches, China Japaned and other Chairs, Tea Poys, a pair of Mahogany Book Cases, Screens, four post Bead-steads, Clothes and Gown Presses, Chests of Drawers, Wardrobes, a fine full toned Mahogany Square Pianoforte, by "Broadwood and Sons," Handsome real China Jars, Vases, beautiful collection of Porcelain, Bijanterie, Alabaster Figures, Bronze Hanging Argand Lamps, Pictures in gilt frames, a Handsome English large Drawing-room Brussel Carpet, Real Persian, nearly new Do. two first-rate Musical Boxes, Double Branched Plated Wall Shades, with drops, a number of pairs of China Flower Stands, and Garden Seats, Books, Plants in Tubs, China, and other Pots, Copper Cooking Utensils, and Dispense Articles, &c. &c.

AT 1 P. M.

An English Built Broughman, in excellent order, with a pair of fast trotting first-rate Grey Arab Horses, and Silver Plated Mounted Harness complete, &c. &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN Re DORABJEE HORMUSJEE, AN INSOLVENT. BY ORDER OF THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE.

On WEDNESDAY the 9th instant, at 4 P. M. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the Premises, by order of the Official Assignee, and on account of the above named Insolvent.

All those three Messuages, Tenements and Premises standing on the Fazendaree ground, belonging to the late Canjee Chatoor, situate, lying, and being at Laurence de Lema Street, at Mazagon, without the Fort of Bombay, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the Public Road, on or towards the West by the Hill belonging to the late Canjee Chatoor, on or towards the North by the House of Framjee Dhunjee, and on or towards the South by the House of the late Canjee Chatoor, and which said piece of ground contains by admeasurement one thousand and five hundred square yards or thereabouts, two of the said Houes are assessed by the Collector of assessment under No. 16 (the third House not bearing at present any number) together with a well of everlasting sweet water.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A Lady's high Cast and Handsome Bay riding Horse, five years old.

A very handsome Gray Galloway, four years old.

Any gentlemen residing at Malabar Hill, or Colaba, proposing to go to Matheran or Mahableshwar during the hot weather, may hear of a tenant for April and May by applying to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.
No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 6th March 1862.

THOMAS EDWARDS,

GUN MAKER, No. 12, Military Square, Fort, Bombay. TERMS—*Cash.*

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

INTERESTING BOOKS LATELY RECEIVED.

THE LIVES OF THE BACHELOR KINGS OF ENGLAND. By AGNES STRICKLAND, Author of 'Lives of the Queens of England.' Portraits on Steel, and other Engravings. Rs. 8.

"We have read the book once as a duty, we shall certainly read it again for delight."

CELEBRATED FRIENDSHIPS. By MRS. THOMSON, Author of 'Memoirs of the Duchess of Marlborough,' 'Life of George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham,' &c. 2 Vols.

"Among the various forms of historical literature the plan of this work is certainly novel, and it has many advantages. There are few great men who have not had their intimates and their loving friends to whom all their inmost thoughts are laid bare; and the correspondence which has passed in this familiar strain would show the natural thoughts and feelings far better than those public acts that are prepared and arranged beforehand for special objects. * * * From these names, all of them so celebrated in history, it will be at once seen that the work contains subjects of considerable interest; and the care and talent brought to bear upon the elucidation of facts connected with the lives of these persons cannot be spoken of in too high terms of praise."—*Observer.*

DR. EDWARD SMITH ON THE CYCLICAL CHANGES IN THE HUMAN SYSTEM.—Health and Disease as influenced by the Daily, Seasonal and other Cyclical Changes in Human System. Small 8vo. Rs. 8.

"We said at the beginning of our review, that we regarded this as a most remarkable, valuable, and useful work."—*Dublin Medical Journal.*

CAVOUR: A MEMOIR. With a Portrait from an Original Photograph. By E. DICEY, Author of 'Rome in 1860.' Rs. 4-12.

"He writes well and with care. His book is short, intelligent and trustworthy."—*Athenæum.*

RECOLLECTIONS OF A FOXHUNTER. By "SCRUTATOR," 1 vol. with Illustrations. Rs. 11.

"Scrutator's best work. It conveys excellent lessons as to horse and hound: insuring for the volume an honoured place in every sportsman's library."—*Era.*

THE FOUR GEORGES. By W. M. THACKERAY. fc. Rs. 3-12.

Though it is full of the beauty and frailty of famous women, and the weakness and debauchery of famous men, the tone of it is highly decorous, and the morals of the vice exhibited are put in as the due places, and are seasoned with exquisite shreds of humour.—*Athenæum.*

THE TABLETTE BOOKE OF LADYE MARY KEYS, owne Sister to the Misfortunate Ladye Jane Dudlie, in wiche, wille be founde a faithfulle Historie of all the Troubels that did com to them and their kinsfolke. Writ in the yeare of oure Lorde, Fifteene Hundred and Seventie-seven. Rs. 8.

Two Copies only of this Diary were printed in 1577. The only existing copy has lately been found carefully preserved in an old manor house, and being reprinted in exactly its original form, the Diary is now for the first time made public.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

INFANT-REARING.

MISS MARTINEAU, who, like all philosophical ladies, has studied the matter thoroughly, says, that "in England alone, 40,000 babes die annually; and one-third more of that number grow up either idiotic, sickly, or deformed." The reason is evident, as Mothers, through inability to nurse their offspring, resort to the administration of baked flour, biscuits, tops-and-bottoms, or-pap. The infant stomach cannot assimilate such crude preparations, and frequently rejects them; but still the nurse or mother continues them, under the hope of soothing the child. Internal inflammation takes place—eructations, diarrhœa, and consumption appear—and most frequently convulsions are induced which seal the infant's fate

The *Medical Times and Gazette*, conveys Dr. C. B. F. Routh's views on the same important subject, and his opinion of Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food, as adapted to obviate the mischief effectually. Dr. Routh is physician to the Samaritan Hospital for Women and Children. This learned and experienced practitioner says:—

"The human milk contains besides salt of lime, chloride of potassium. Now, in common with carbonic acid, this salt enjoys the peculiar property of dissolving carbonate of lime or chalk. An absence of it in the food, as in wheat bread, is very injurious to a growing child; hence, a child fed on pap for a time grows fat, but the bones are soft; frequently it sickens, and severe symptoms supervene. Amongst the vegetable substances, that which comes closest to milk in its composition, besides being more easily assimilated and strengthening, is, without doubt, Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food, containing both phosphoric acid in abundance, and chloride of potassium; it also includes casein, the same principle which is found in milk in its constituent parts. No wonder, therefore, that under its influence many children affected with atrophy (wasting away of the body) and marked debility, have completely recovered. I have given it with the greatest advantage in such cases; and, so far as I may judge from my own experience, parctice fully carries out what theory, from a knowledge of its composition, led us to anticipate. It gives good muscle and strengthens the bones, restoring tone, and a healthy, regular action to the stomach and bowels, whether constipation or a relaxed state of the system is complained of."

C. B. F. ROUTH, M.D.

Packed in Bottles, with full instructions;
Sole Agent Messrs. FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE, & Co., No. 1, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

PRESENTS FOR THE SEASON.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. beg to inform the Public, of a new arrival by the mail, of English and French Fancy and useful Articles, well adapted for New Year's Gifts and Presents, consisting of—

Ladies' Work Boxes in Rose, Mahogany and Ebony Wood
Work Stand and Pin Cushions.
Work and Scent Boxes.
Ladies' Scent, Glove and Jewel Boxes.
Tea Caddys.
Paper Cases.
Envelope do.
Writing do.
Ivory Paper Knives.
Travelling and Courier Bags in four different sizes, of Doeskin and Morocco.
Beautifully quilted blue and scarlet, sachet sultanes or scent Bags, large and small for the Wardrobe, and also small for the Pocket.
Color Boxes, Moist, Dry, and Oil.
1862 Almanacs, Diaries and Memorandum Books.
Purses in great variety.
Fancy Meerschaum Billiard and carved Pipes.
Briarwood and Cherry Pipes, silver mounted, plain and Meerschaum Bowls and Stems.
Amber, Meerschaum and Briarwood Mouth Pieces in immense varieties.
Cigar Cases and Stands in elegant and new designs.
English and French Tobaccos of first quality.
Albums for Photographs and Poetry.
Ivory Pen Holders.
Ivory handles Wafer Stamps.
Ink and Pen Stands.
Ladies' Companions and Scissor Cases in Sets.
Paper Weights in Marble, Glass, Bronze, and Gilt.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Card Cases in Tortoise' shell and Morocco.
Thermometers in Marble Stands.
Fancy gilt and bronze Candlesticks.
Manifold Writers.
Tourist's Writing Cases.
Portfolios and Machine Copying Books.
Blotting Pads.
Sketching Portfolios.
Blocks and Books.
Lockets and Charms with beautiful Microscopic Views.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Rings Studs in Masonic and other artistic designs too numerous to detail.
Coral Bells.
Knife, Fork and Spoon in Cases.
Knife, Fork and Spoon including handsome Mug in one Case, forming a beautiful Christening Present.
Silver Mugs separate in Case.
A large collection of indestructible, amusing and interesting Children's Books.
A fresh supply of White and Colored Kid Gloves.

These Fancy Goods with the *exception of Jewellery* are at the Byculla Branch, where T. & Co., would invite their Friends and the Public generally to inspect their collection which will be found to surpass any in Bombay.

The Medical Hall, Byculla, 30th December 1861.

PER "SALSETTE."

	Rs.	a.
RECEIVED OVERLAND.—The Edinburgh Review for Jan. 1862 ... Rs.	4	8
The Quarterly Review ditto	4	8
Braithwaite's Retrospect of Medicine, vol. 44, July, December 1861	4	8
Ranking's Abstract of Medical Science, vol. 34, ditto	4	12
The Family Friend. July—December 1861	2	0
Chamber's Encyclopædia of Arts and Sciences, vol. 3	13	8
——— Journal, vol. 16, July—Dec. 1861	3	8
Illustrated London News, vol. 39 ditto	13	8
Punch, vol. 41, ditto	6	8
Once a Week, vol. 5, ditto	5	12
Cornhill Magazine, vol. 4, ditto	5	12
Sunday at Home, 1861	4	8
Leisure Hour, 1861	4	8
Reynolds' Miscellany, vol. 27, July—Dec. 1861.	3	0
London Journal, vol. 34, ditto	3	8
Percival's Hippopathology, 6 parts	53	12
Memoirs of Queen Hortense, Mother of Napoleon III. Compiled by L. Wraxall & R. Wehran. 2 vols.	15	12
Many Thoughts on Many Things: being a treasury of reference, &c. &c. By H. Southgate. 3rd Edition	9	8
Essays in History and Art. By R. H. Patterson, author of "New Revolution; or, the Napoleonic Policy in Europe"	9	0
Notes on the Chase of the Wild Red Deer in the counties of Devon & Somerset, &c. By C. P. Collyns	12	0
London Labour and the London Poor. Those that will not work	8	0
Medals of the British Army, and how they were won. By T. Carter. Division III. India, China, &c.	5	8
The Tiger Slayer. By G. Aimard	2	12
Nugæ Criticæ, Occasional Papers written at the Seaside. By Shirley	6	12
The Proverbs of Scotland, &c. By A Hislop	4	8
The West Indies: their social and religious condition. By E. B. Underhill	6	8
The Border Rifles. By G. Aimard	2	12
The Fire Ships. A tale of the last naval war. 3 vols. By W. H. G. Kingston	21	0
The Historical Finger-Post: a handy book of terms, phrases, epithets, cognomens, allusions, &c., in connection with universal history, &c. &c. By E. Shelton	2	12
The Romance of the Forum; or, Narratives, &c. from courts of justice. By P. Burke, Sergeant-at-law	3	12
Beaten Paths, and those who trod them. 2 vols. By T. C. Grattan	15	12
Canary Bird: a story of town life in the 17th century. A sequel to Amos Clark. By W. Phillips	1	8
The Northern Circuit: or brief notes of Sweden, Finland, and Russia	3	12
The Favorite Story Book: comprising original tales for young people. By Andersen, Mary Howitt, the Brothers Grimm, &c.	3	8
Prairie Flower: Adventures on the Indian border. By G. Aimard	2	12
Thirty-Three Years in Tasmania and Victoria. By G. T. Lloyd	6	8
Astronomical Discourses. By the late T. Chalmers, D. D.	0	12

28, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

THE THREE ARMS.

BY Lieut. T. PRENDERGAST B. WALSH, H. M.'s 1st Bombay Grenadier Regt. N. I. and late on the General Staff of the Army. The above book is now appearing in numbers in Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall, Bombay Magazine, and when finished will be presented to the public in the form of a small volume. Price to Subscribers Rs. 10 per Copy. Names will be registered by Messrs. CHESSON AND WOODHALL, and also at the Offices of the *Bombay Gazette* and *Times of India.*

FOR SALE,

AT NANSEE PARPIA'S, in Medow Street, Fort, White, Blue, and Gilt Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast and Tea Sets; King's and Fiddle Pattern Silver and Electro-plated Spoons and Forks, Epergnes, Wine Coolers, and Salvers; Sets of Glass Ware of differet, patterns, pairs of Single, Double, and Treble Branch Candlesticks, Double-barrelled Guns and Rifles, Overland Trunks, Military Accoutrements, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles, Mahogany Dressing and Cheval Glasses, Carved and other Furniture, English Velvet and Brussels Carpets, with borders, very handsome large size Persian Carpets, Single, two, three, and four light Bronze and Plated ten and twelve inches Hanging Argand Lamps, with Drops, sets of Plated Mounted Single and Double Harness, very handsome and beautiful ready made English Velvet Carpets made up in England.

NANSEE PARPIA begs leave most respectfully to inform his customers and the Public, that he has removed his Shop from opposite to Mr. Peat's, Saddler, to New Premises No. 20, close to his old shop in Medow Street.

N. B.—Notice is hereby given, that my son HASSUM NANSEE deals himself quite separately for many years, and to which I have no connection whatever, and about which I had advertised in the Local English and Goozerattee Papers, warning the Public at large not to entrust him with any Goods, Money &c., either in my name or in the name of my shop, and as he is still so, I again hereby give notice to the Public that I shall not be responsible for any Goods, Money &c., that he may be entrusted with, either in my name or in the name of my Shop.

Medow Street, Fort. NANSEE PARPIA.

HUNTLEY LODGE.

BOMBAY YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTION.

MRS. FRASER'S INSTITUTION, hitherto located in the Fort, was opened at Huntley Lodge, Byculla, on the 25th March 1861. MRS. FRASER'S method and course of study are designed to *develop* and *discipline*, rather than to fill the mind: to illustrate the art, and to exhibit the sources of self-education; and to afford the opportunity of combining, reviewing or resuming special branches in rudimental or accomplished scholarship. The great business of the instructors in the Institution is to let nothing pass through the mind of the child or young lady without her reflecting upon it, or without drawing out her mind, by questions or preparatory remarks, to *think* and *reason* on the facts she is treasuring up. The neglect of the minds of young ladies in this particular, through their whole progress, is indeed melancholy and astonishing. Programmes containing a rationale of the course of study, the names of referees, terms, &c. &c., may be had on application at the Institution, or to R. T. CROSSLEY, Esquire, Agent for Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000

FIRE Premiums	for	year 1856	£151,73.
Do.	do.	1857	175,00.
Do.	do	1858	196,14.
Do.	do.	1859	228,31.

RESERVED FUND, £140,850

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE nsured on very favourable terms.

Royal Insurance Company.

LIFE BRANCH.

THE undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c. &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL, & Co.
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 1st November 1860.

SELLING OFF,

IN announcing their intention of giving up business in a short time, Messrs. R. PEAT & Co. beg respectfully to thank those Gentlemen, who have kindly honoured them with their custom during the past 14 years, and to solicit a continuance of that patronage during the time that the business will be carried on in Bombay.

R. P. & Co. find themselves compelled to give this notice, in order to collect without loss the large amount of outstation accounts, which are due to them and also to enable them to sell off their large and valuable stock.

They beg therefore to give notice to their patrons and the Bombay public generally, that in future their business will be, as far as possible for

CASH ONLY.

A considerable reduction will be made in the prices of their present stock, and on all ready money transactions Discount will be allowed. Town accounts will in future be sent quarterly, subject to 5 per cent. discount for prompt payment.

No notice can be taken of Outstation orders unless accompanied by a remittance.

On hand,

A few "Peat's Saddles," very choice.
London-made Saddles from Rs. 35 upwards.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Bridles, fancy and plain.
A large and varied selection of Ladies and Gentlemen's Whips, gold, silver and plain mounts.
Plated, steel, brass and German silver Spurs.
Horse Clothing, Knee-caps, Brushes and other stable requisites.
Double and Single Harness of every description.
Harness blacking and jet, Compo, Boot top, powder paste and liquid, Waterproof and patent Varnish, of superior quality just received.
Railway Wrappers, Gaiters, Knickerbockers, Walking Sticks, Waist Belts, Military equipments of every kind, &c., &c., &c.

THE BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY will be carried on as usual.

Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes made to order on the shortest notice.

A large assortment always on hand.

Just received per Mail Steamer.

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4.—From the foregoing explanations it will be seen that the benefits arising from a participation in the profits are actually experienced (when a reduction of the premium is selected) at the periods when the seventh annual, or thirteenth and fourteenth half-yearly premiums fall due. In the case, however, of a Bonus to the sum assured being selected, an equivalent sum will be added to the policy for the current year, being such an amount as the reduction in the premium would purchase as a single payment.

5.—Separate tables for assurances without participation in profits, both Civil and Military, have been adopted for the *whole of Life* at reduced rates, for such persons as may prefer a lower rate of premium to participation in the general profits.

6.—The Directors have recently determined on permitting the issue of Policies in India for the whole term of Life on the non-participating scale, on the principle of receiving the premiums monthly, these Policies however, are to be granted on certain conditions, viz., that on the first issue of the Policy six months premium shall be paid in advance, and thenceforth monthly, and that in the event of persons assured returning to Europe, the monthly payments will cease, and the premium be payable at the English rates in advance yearly. And although the Board will allow 28 days grace on Policies paying monthly premiums, yet it is to be clearly understood that if those days of grace be exceeded, the Policy will be absolutely forfeited, and cannot be renewed under any circumstances whatever. It is also determined that in no case will an assurance be granted beyond the age of 60.

7.—In all cases of reduction to the English rates, the Policies are to be subject to all the regulations and conditions affecting English Policies.

8.—When application is made for assuring a life subject to more than ordinary hazard, an augmented premium will be charged proportionate to the increased risk, the rate of which will be regulated by the strictest attention to justice between the Society and the Assured, according to circumstances.

9.—On the return of persons (whose lives have been insured at Indian rates) to Europe, either for a temporary or permanent residence, and without reference to the state of health, they will be entitled to have their future premium reduced to the English rates, corresponding with the age at which the Assurance was first effected, after they shall have given at the Head Office in London notice in writing of their arrival, and such reduction shall commence with the payment of the first Premium, which shall become due next after the receipt of such written notice. Their Policies must be forwarded to the Office, to receive an endorsement, prohibiting their departure from Europe without the previous written consent of the Directors, and all such Assurances will be void if the parties whose lives have been assured shall go beyond the limits of Europe unless the said permission shall have been first obtained, and such premium paid, as in the opinion of the Directors will correspond with the extra risk incurred.

When parties assured at the Indian rates return to England, they are required to give notice in writing of their arrival, at the office in London, and in no case will their Premiums be reduced to the English rates until they next fall due after the receipt of such written notice.

In the case of participating Policies, the profits are allowed on the English rate of Premium whereas Indian assurers can continue their Policies in England on most favorable terms.

Parties assured in Rupees in India, who may determine on paying their future Premiums in England, will be required to pay them at the fixed rate of exchange of 2s. per Rupee; and in the event of such Assurance becoming a claim payable in England, the sum assured will be paid at the same fixed rate of exchange of 2s. per Rupee.

10.—The parent Institution being in London, with a similar establishment in Calcutta for granting Policies, Premiums, as well as claims, are payable in either country at the option of the Policy holder. The appointment of Sub-committees at Madras and Bombay with power to grant Policies, affords similar facilities to persons residing at either of the sister Presidencies.

11. All Policies becoming claims on the Society, will be discharged within three months after satisfactory proof of the death and cause of death of the assured shall have been furnished to the Directors either in London or Calcutta.

12.—The Directors of the Indian Branch of the Society are empowered to treat for the purchase of Policies, for the whole term of life on which premium shall have been paid for a period of not less than five years, or to advance, if required, on such Policies, by way of Loan, two-thirds of the estimated value.

13.—Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society, by a fee of *Sixteen Rupees* on proposals for assurance *not under Co.'s Rs. 2,500*:—but for any less sum the fee to be settled by the Applicant.

14.—Tables, Blank Forms, and other particulars requisite to enable persons to effect assurances, may be had on application to the Agents.

The rates of Premium on Term Policies, and Assurances for the whole of life without participation, are now reduced, by order of the London Board, Twenty per cent., and will be found below those of any other office in India.

For Assurance for the whole Term of Life with participation in the profits of the Society, the rates remain unaltered, but the reduction after the expiration of six years has hitherto amounted upon an average Fifty per cent. upon the original charge, and the success of the Universal leads the Directors to hope that the prospective results will be still more satisfactory.

COMPARISON OF RATES.

Indian Civil Rates.

	Age.	1 Year.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Years.	7 Years.	Whole Life with participation.	Whole Life without Participation.
Original ...	18	31	26	27	27	28	28	28	41	37
Reduced or Present Rate......	18	25	21	22	22	23	23	23	41	5 31

Indian Military and Naval.

	Age.	1 Year.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Years.	7 Years.	Whole Life with participation.	Whole Life without participation.
Original ...	18	31	31	31	32	32	33	33	45	40
Reduced or Present Rate......	18	25	25	25	26	26	27	27	35	30

By order of the Directors,
BRADDON & Co., Agents and Secretaries.
LECKIE & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.
Bombay, April 1860.

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The Bombay Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY.

Bombay ;—March 6, 1862.

NEWS FROM EUROPE TO 10th FEB.

GALLE, 6*th March* 10 A. M.

Arrived Steamer *Nubia* from Suez 19th and Aden 25th February.

The following is taken from the *Home News* of the 10th February.

Parliament was opened by Commission on the sixth of February. The supposition in both Houses expresses their approval of the conduct of the administration in reference to America.

Colonel Sykes is to ask in the House of Commons tonight (February tenth) whether it is true that the memorials of the officers of the Madras Army to the Secretary of State are not to be transmitted in full, and is also to move for documents in reference to the Amalgamation General Order of the Governor General.

The report of a considerable victory gained by the Federals in Kentucky has been confirmed.

The Northern Journals affirm that secession has now been crushed in that State.

The army of the Potomac has been preventted by heavy rains from advancing.

A project for the admission of Utah into the Union as a State is to be submittted to the Federal Congress.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has left England for Trieste on his way to the East.

A large public meeting was held at Manchester on the fourth of February on the subject of the Indian import duties.

The French Government are reported to have obtained a loan of four million pounds from the London Bankers at equal to six per cent interest.

The *Nashville* Confederate ship has effected its escape from Southampton waters. The *Tuscorara* Federal war ship sailed upwards of sixty hours afterwards.

The *Sumpter* Confederate ship has left Gibralter at the request of the English authorities.

The formal orders have now been issued taking off the prohibition enforced by recent proclamation on the exportation or carriage coast-wise of gunpowder, arms, saltpetre, and other articles contraband of war.

The text of the treaty for the marriage of the Princess Alice with Prince Louis of Hesse has been published.

OBITUARY.—*In H. M.'s Indian Service.* Joseph Reid, Esq. late Bengal Civil Service ; Lieut. F. R. Croly, retired list, Bengal Army ; Major G. H. Bellasis, retired list, Bombay Army. *Miscellaneous* :—Lieut. General Taylor, Major General Sir Thomas Haste Franks Martiney De La Rosa.

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The Bombay Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY.

Bombay ;—March 6, 1862.

COMMERCIAL NEWS FROM EUROPE TO 10th FEB.

GALLE, *6th March* 10 A. M.

Latest Calcutta Letters, January fourth.

Consols, ninety-two and seven-eighths.

Enfaced Paper Five per Cent. one hundred one and half.

Bank Discount unaltered ; market firmer.

Bullion in Bank under sixteen millions.

Reserves of Notes nine millions.

Bar Silver sixty-one pence three farthings.

Specie for Calcutta thirty-nine ; Madras six ; China twenty-three thousand.

Sugar drooping.

Rice again lower, large business.

Saltpetre fair business former prices.

Linseed about one shilling lower closing steadier.

Rape firm.

Silk steady sales and prices.

Corahs medium qnalities saleable.

Jute considerable sales unaltered prices.

Hides declined nearly a half penny.

Lacdye quiet.

Shellac advanced five shillings.

Safflower fully supported.

Castor unaltered.

Cutch dull.

Wheat languid.

Cotton, American, one-eighth lower ; East Indian dearer.

Yarn firm with some eastern demand.

Shirtings held at full rates.

Arrivals from Calcutta—*Longfellow*, *John Porter*.

Printed at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press.